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GENERAL RECORDS



THE 1955

Garden Annual

Your Garden Parade

Each year the All America Selections Committee chooses new flowers and vegetables which have been proved noteworthy and presents Gold, Silver and Bronze medals.

This year, after two years when no new vegetables were found worthy of these awards, two winners have been announced: a hybrid sweetcorn, **GOLDEN BEAUTY** and a muskmelon—**PENNSWEET**.

Flowers selected are: **McKANA'S GIANT** aquilegia (columbine) **TO-READOR** celosia (cock'scomb) and **PRIMA DONNA** hybrid petunia.



**GOLDEN BEAUTY HYBRID
SWEETCORN**
Silver Medal

This is an especially valuable early variety because of its good quality, yield, disease resistance, attractive appearance and color.

GOLDEN BEAUTY is recommended for short season areas. It is valuable as an early home garden and local market corn and may also prove to be a good commercial variety. 12 to 14 rows of golden yellow kernels of medium depth and white silks.



PENNSWEET MUSKMELO
Bronze Medal

Very early, with small size fruit. **PENNSWEET** is a good yielder of high quality and sweet thick flesh. Recommended especially for short season areas.

Vines are fairly vigorous with several melons, 1½ to 2 pounds, slightly longer than wide and very thick fleshed. Flesh color is salmon to orange and skin is greenish yellow when ripe, practically no seed cavity.

It Takes Good Seed For A Flower



It is most economical to buy seed varieties best suited to your locality, and every item of garden seed in this book is good seed—the finest quality to be had anywhere, at any price.

The best seeds cost only a few cents more than those offered by an unknown seed firm or from a dealer who emphasizes cheap prices, so why waste the time and money on something nondescript that will be disappointing?

We are seed specialists of long experience and your garden's future is safe in our hands. Drop in and talk it over with us, our knowledge and experience are at your command.

Planning Your Garden

A well-planned garden is made on paper first. The main reason for this is to keep most of your ground producing throughout the growing season.

Start with a rough sketch. Try all of your ideas in combination on this rough sketch. When you have what you want, convert it into a final plan, drawn to scale. A scale of one-quarter inch representing one foot works very well because by using one sixteenth of an inch as three inches, almost any standard spacing of the rows can be shown in exact scale.

Even if you have only a small yard, you can put vegetables here and there in your flower borders—not in rows, but grouped informally among the flowers. Or, you might border your vegetable bed with small growing perennials of neat habit, such as thyme, germander, lavender, or any neat annual which grows over a long period, such as dwarf French marigolds, snapdragons

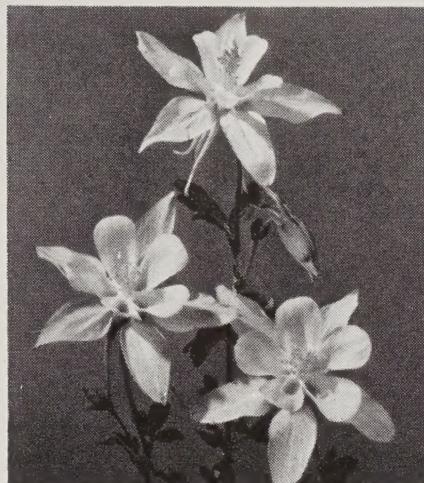
Five New Tested New Varieties For You



TOREADOR CELOSIA
Bronze Medal

This striking new annual is a richer and brighter red than the early crimson colored cockscombs. **TOREADOR** truly glows with fiery brightness and the foliage is a lighter green, contrasting with the large combs of uniform color.

The compact, very large cockscomb heads are of the cristata type and by the end of the growing season it reaches about two feet with most of its flowering in one center comb.



McKANA'S GIANT AQUILEGIA
Bronze Medal

This beautiful, large-flowered, long-spurred strain of aquilegia or columbine is the first perennial flower winner in recent years.

Seed of **McKANA'S GIANT** planted in the fall and early spring should bloom the first year. The strong bushy plants reach three feet in height and the striking terminal flowers are well supported on long, wiry stems above lacy foliage.



PRIMA DONNA PETUNIA
Bronze Medal

The newest improved F₁ hybrid in the giant dwarf fringed grandiflora class. Excellent for home garden and commercial use, this first generation hybrid has desired vigor, uniformity, true large size and delightfully fringed, wavy petal flowers on 12-inch bedding type petunias.

PRIMA DONNA is a fine selection for bedding, borders, pots and window or porch boxes.



Border Or A Thousand

Acre Farm

Wherever you can find an available spot, do plant vegetables because vegetables begin to undergo a change almost as soon as they are picked. Inevitable natural processes quickly alter their flavor, texture and vitamin content. That's why there's no substitute for garden-fresh vegetables.

Points to Remember

Divide your garden into three sections if possible: *root vegetables*, *leaf vegetables* and *fruit vegetables*.

By switching these three crops every year you avoid many soil-borne diseases and insects and you get better use of your fertilizer. This isn't absolutely necessary, but it is one of those details that a smart gardener watches.

On level ground you can run rows either east and west or north and south. If east and west layout is used, be sure to plant taller vegetables to the north. On sloping ground, the rows must run across the slope, not up and down. Otherwise all of your plant food will go down the hill when it rains. Plan to use your garden full time. To do this, you'll need *catch crops*, *intercrops* (*companion crops*), and *succession crops*.

Catch crops are early vegetables like spinach, that you grow very early before a crop like late cabbage is set out. *Intercrops* are planted between the rows of larger vegetables, like head lettuce between rows of broccoli. *Succession crops* follow early crops, for instance, chinese cabbage will mature fine heads if planted after a crop of peas has been taken off.

The most important point to remember in planting your vegetable garden is family preference. Talk it over with them, make it a family affair.



GEO. T. BROWNING CO.

Your Gardening Headquarters

It's a pleasure

*Let us help
make your
Garden
Grow!*

Yes, and a privilege for us to present this Garden Annual to you for as you've already noticed, it comes to you from your neighbor. Unlike most seed catalogs, it's a local affair.

We think that's very important, for it means that this book tells about local gardening—and offers you seeds and garden materials suited to your own area and your own growing conditions.

It means also, that you don't have to send a thousand miles away to get what you want for your garden. You can get the very best right here in your own neighborhood.

Our job, as we see it, is to competently serve the gardeners and growers of our own area. We always work with the needs of our own neighbor's gardens in mind and our stocks are carefully and conscientiously selected to meet local needs—because we sincerely believe that this is an important objective that insures the ultimate harvesting success of our gardening neighbors.

It has always been our policy to offer our customers the best merchandise available and our catalog lists some of the things that we have to offer.

It is the many services we can give you that cannot be pictured nor adequately described that can make all the difference between success and failure in your garden.

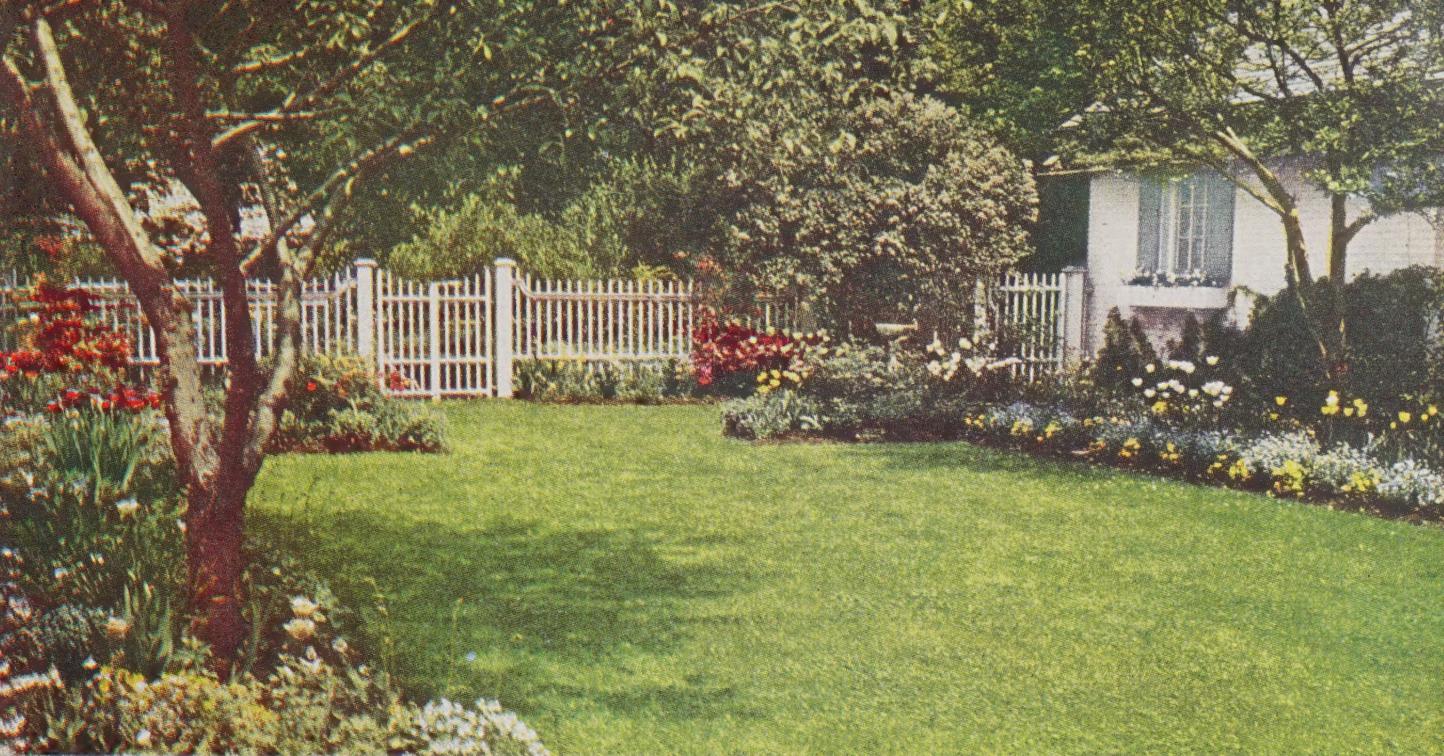
It's just smart to do your garden shopping here—where your needs are understood! Certainly it's easier—and safer!

WARRANTY

Our seeds are especially selected from fresh stocks for high germination qualities, true-to-name varieties, and maximum yield tests, and we warrant them to the full extent of the purchase price paid. Your money will be cheerfully refunded if our seeds do not meet these standards. Since much depends upon climate, soil, and cultivation we must limit our liability to the amount of the purchase price only.

**Our constant aim is to
sell the Newest and
Best Varieties of
Seed for our
climate and soil**





A good beginning for any flower and vegetable garden. Start the seeds in the house in a seed box for earlier bloom and crops.

Proper cultivation insures more beautiful flowers and higher yields in the garden.



Here in the pages of your Garden Annual, you will find information designed to make it a *working tool* for you.

Whether you are a beginner or an experienced gardener, we're sure that you'll find much that is helpful in this catalog. You can begin to use it right now as a guide for your planting, and later for garden maintenance and care.

On the following pages you will find "Tips for Beginners" . . . "Challenges for Experts" . . . flowering time, height of flowers, plant size, in fact everything you'll want to know about flowers for your garden. The handy chart on page 18 will tell you at a glance which flowers to plant for dry hot places—for a succession of blooms—for fragrance—shady places—poor soil—edging—for the rock garden . . . and so on.

The Vegetable Planting Guide on page 38 will tell you when to plant your vegetable seed—how deep—how far apart—time to maturity—approximate yields and growing time. Concise vegetable plans will help you lay out your garden for the best yield this summer.

Everyone wants a beautiful lawn and explicit step-by-step instructions are given on pages 20 and 21 as well as information about all the new grasses which have been developed to give you velvety green lawns the year round.

If you have any special problem with your lawn, and haven't been able to correct it, call on us. We've been working with lawns right here in this area for years and know the right seed and right diagnosis for nearly any lawn problem you might have.

Don't forget, when you plan your garden this year, drop in and see us soon and make our store your Gardening Headquarters.

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Tips For Beginners

To get an early start, sow seeds indoors in a shallow box. Place pieces of broken clay pots over drainage cracks to prevent clogging, then spread some soil lumps over the bottom before you fill the box with a mixture of equal parts of sand, soil and peat moss. Pile high in the box, then press down firmly on the sides with your hands. Scrape off surplus soil with a board or tamper and firm loose soil until it is spread evenly about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below the top of the seed box. Then, mark off straight rows about 2 inches apart. Sow the seeds uniformly thick, just so they don't touch. Use an old kitchen sieve to screen soil over the top after the seeds are sown. Do not cover with more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of soil. Use the tamper to firm the soil over the seeds. Water soil after firming. Place a strip of burlap over the box and pour water over it.

The first step in planning your flower garden is to make a rough sketch and mark in the varieties you want to use, being careful to check height, blooming time, length of bloom, shape of plant, etc., all of which can be found in the Planting Guide on page 18.

Prepare your soil by spading every square inch to the depth of the spade, work fertilizer well into the soil and rake thoroughly.

If you are sowing seed directly to the ground, where it is to remain, sow it thinly and evenly to the exact depth shown on the seed packet. Then tamp well and water gently either with a mist sprayer or water through a newspaper, so that the

water will not wash the seed away. The ideal weather for transplanting your seedlings to the garden is a cloudy day after a long rain. If there has been no rain, water the ground thoroughly and transplant after the sun has gone down.

Make a hole large enough to accommodate the roots, and set the plant firmly, with its crown at the ground level. Plant with as little root disturbance as possible. To be certain that the roots are in contact with the soil, use your fingers to press down around the plant, but not too close to the stem. The final step is to water the seedlings, for even when carefully and speedily planted, they will be thirsty.



Good gardening habits start early

Soils

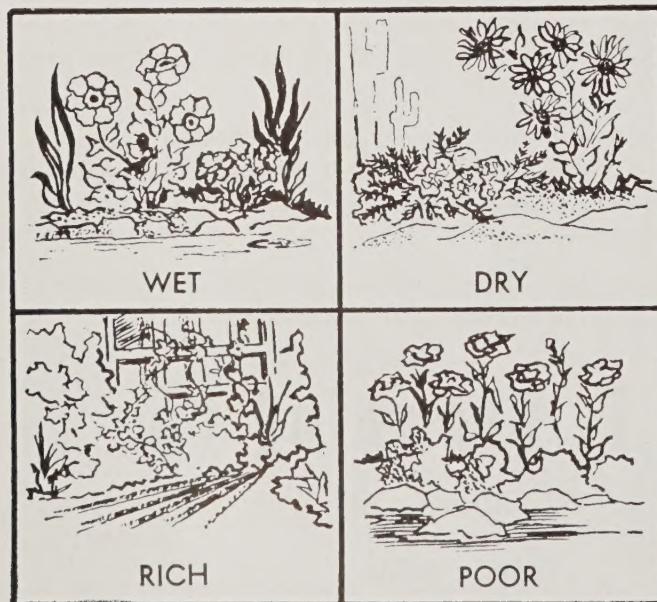
Soils range in texture and moisture retention, so if you cannot overcome these deficiencies, it's best to check and plant only adaptable flowers.

Wet: Anemone, Balsam, Nemophila, Columbine to name a few.

Dry: Sunflower, Statice, Iceland Poppy, Portulaca, Zinnia.

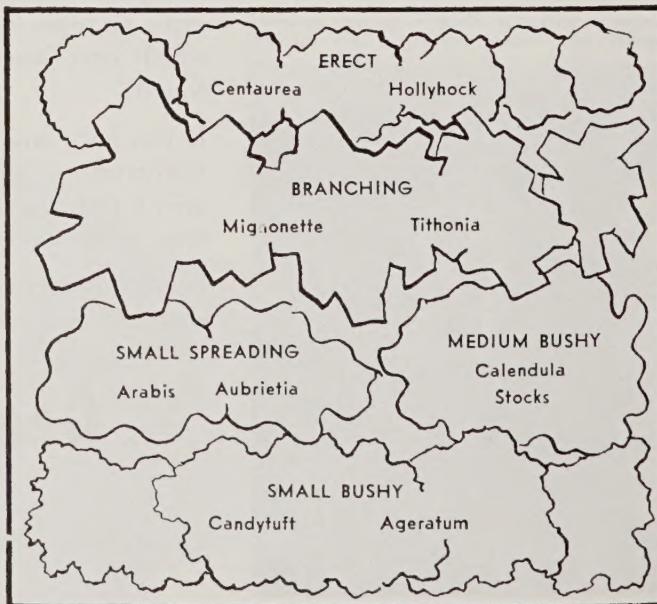
Rich: Phlox, Campanula, Sweet Pea, Chrysanthemum.

Poor: Alyssum saxatile, Arabis, Dianthus, Petunia, Morning Glory.



Plant Size

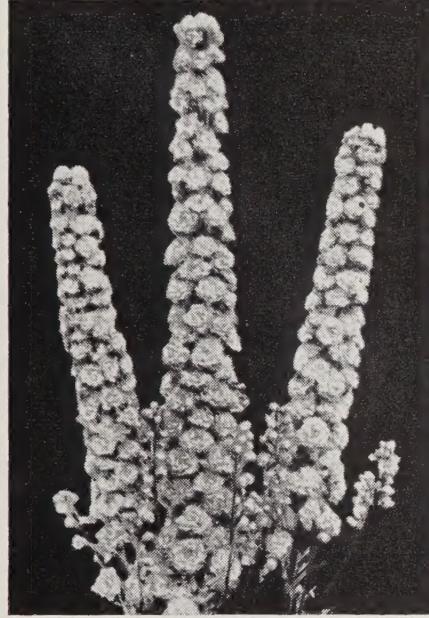
Always keep in mind the growing habit of the flowers you plant in order not to overshadow small plants with the tall, and allow enough growing room for the spready, bushy types. The handy guide below will show you, for instance, that *Ageratum* is a small bushy plant, and *Balsam*, *Annual Poppy*, etc., are erect.



If you like plants that aren't too common, the primrose offers a challenge, for in our hot, dry summers it's often hard to meet the demands for a cool, moist atmosphere. Primroses will bring your garden rich colors ranging from deep purple through maroon, brilliant blues and pink, to yellow.

Sow seed of hardy varieties in well-drained pots or flats. Soil should be 2 parts loam, 1 part leafmold or peatmoss, 1 part sand. Add 2 ounces of superphosphate to each bushel, and mix well. Sow in January or February, standing the pots in a frame where they can freeze. If snow is available, cover the pots with it, put on the sash and cover with a mat to keep out sunshine. Germination will be from March on. When large enough, transplant them about 2 inches apart.

Challenges For Experts



Delphiniums are garden aristocrats

Great strides have been made by Delphinium growers to produce a plant for the American garden that will withstand the average conditions of all America—a wiry stem to endure winds, combined with a constitution to resist the onslaught of insidious diseases.

Try raising your *delphinium* from seed sown as soon as ripe in the late summer or early fall. Under average conditions, these seed will give plants that will flower sparsely the following summer when you can make selections of the desired types and the following year, your plants give beautiful full blooms.

For permanent planting, open up the earth 2 feet deep and allow 2 feet of space for each planting, putting a liberal amount of bal-

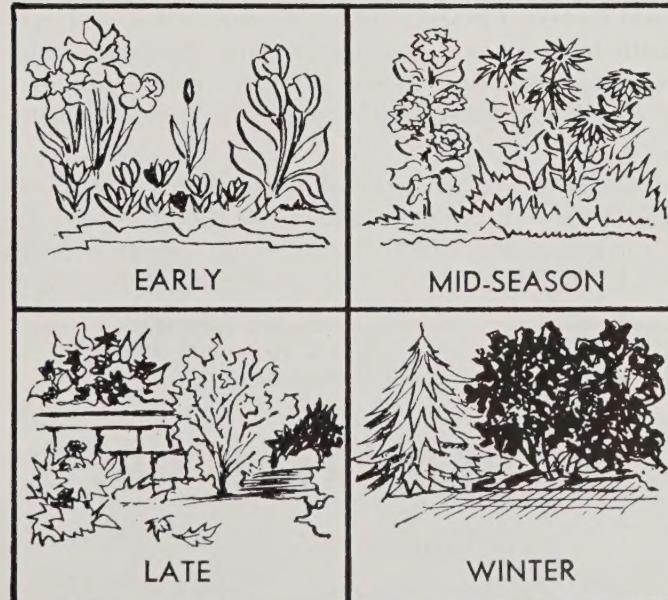
anced plant food or old rotted manure with the soil in the lower part of the hole.

After setting, tamp well. In heavy soils, make the holes deeper and put an undertrench of coarse gravel. Have plenty of humus in the soil that is filled in. Incorporate sand with clay soils to prevent caking. Set the crowns 2 inches below the surface and plant in an open airy place not too heavily shaded and away from tree roots. When growth starts in the spring, stir the soil around each plant, and add a mixture of plant food.

As the flower stalks develop, tie lightly to stakes and after blooming cut spikes away to prevent seeding. If seed is desired, select only one or two good flowers.

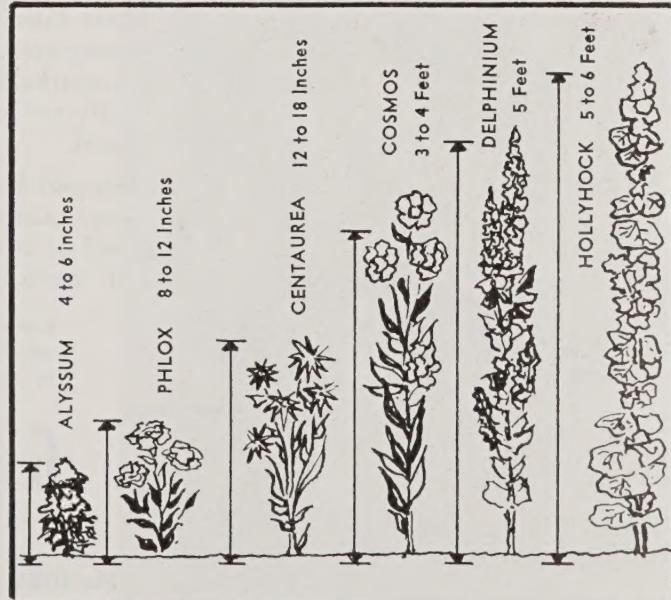
Flowering Time

Plan your garden for continuous bloom—an uninterrupted show of color, from spring to fall. The garden need not go dead in August. See the Planting Chart on page 18 and design your garden in such a manner that you will have an array of color all summer long. The winter can be bright with evergreens and berries.



Height

Flowers should be carefully selected by height, choosing of course, the tall growers for the back, such as Hollyhocks, Cohmos, Delphinium, etc., planted in clumps; Phlox, Snapdragons, Centaurea, etc., in the middle, with a low growing border of Ageratum, Alyssum, Petunias, and Dwarf Marigolds to the front.



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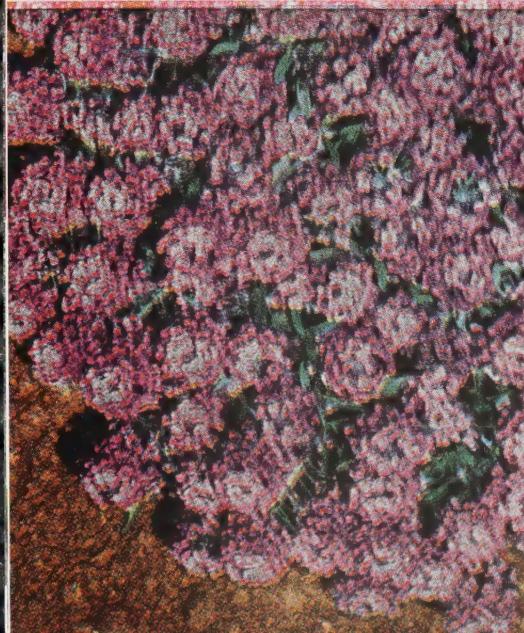
Flowers



NASTURTIUM
Golden Gleam



ALYSSUM, Royal Carpet



Each year a number of varieties of flowers are introduced which deserve mention and trial in the home garden. Some are novelties, others improved strains of old favorites.

The supply of seed is naturally limited the first year, and may not be available to all, therefore we are not showing them in our regular listings. To keep you up-to-date on the most promising and loveliest of these new '55 introductions, here are descriptions of some of the best.

Marigold Indian Chief—The brilliant reddish-orange color of this variety is outstanding among African Marigolds. Flowers are the informal peony-flowered type $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, nicely ruffled petals and deepest orange of all Marigolds.

F₁ Hybrid Multiflora Petunias Redskin—New small flowering varieties developed as companions to Petunia Comanche. All have the same general habit, vigor and flowering characteristics as Comanche. *Apache* is bright rose red; *Mohawk*, bright rose pink; *Sioux*, salmon and *Pale-face*, pure white.

Candy Pink Morning Glory—Reported to be the first pink morning glory. The big 4 inch diameter flowers are of a lovely and cheerful shade of rose-pink salmon.

Sweet Pea Early Flowering, Ginger—A gorgeous flushed rose changing to rich salmon rose under artificial light. Colossal flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. *Gingham* is an attractive combination of rose changing to white on the edges of standard.

Marigold African Kon Tiki—This new pure yellow early flowering dwarf African marigold is of the new double type.

Larkspur Steeplechase Blue—The largest flowered of all Larkspurs. In fact it looks more like a delphinium. The intense dark blue flowers are double and freely borne on erect plants.

Marigold Dwarf Carnation Flowered Sunbrite—An extremely early, medium height golden yellow in the carnation type which will bloom 2 or 3 weeks ahead of the other varieties.

Pansy Pacific Giant Hybrid, Color Carnival—F₂ generation seed, possessing exceptionally large blooms on vigorous plants. The color range is remarkable, containing combinations of deep rich colors, predominantly red and wine shades. The rich texture of the blooms is unsurpassed.

Marigold Man-in-the-Moon—The lightest of all yellow marigolds with exceptionally attractive, solid, round carnation-like flower heads composed of broad, crisply ruffled, taffeta-like, pale moon-yellow petals with much lighter highlights. Plants are vigorous with strong stems.

Come in and see us for authentic up-to-date information
on *What to Plant*, *How to Plant*, and *When to Plant*.
It will be a pleasure to discuss gardening with you.

Geo. T. Browning Co.

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Toledo, Ohio

the Whole Year 'Round

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols below the name of each flower give you the following information.
(a)—Annual (b)—Biennial (hp)—Hardy Perennial.

The Culture Number shown for each variety refers to the "How to Grow" information on page 19.

Ageratum

(a) Culture I, 4-9"

BLUE PERFECTION—A deep amethyst blue. Grows to 9 inches high.

MIDGET BLUE—Small 4-inch plants are covered with azure blooms.

Alyssum

(a) Culture II (hp) VI, 4-6"

CARPET OF SNOW (a)—Easily grown dwarf annual. Fragrant snow white flowers last from early summer until frost.

ROYAL CARPET—In drifts of vibrant purple color or used as a neat edging for the flower bed. This companion for Carpet of Snow grows only a few inches high and 10 inches across.

SAXATILE (hp)—Dwarf perennial. Golden flowers in spring.

Anchusa

(a) Culture I, 2'

BLUE BIRD—Bushy plants with sprays of blue, white-eyed flowers.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

(a) Culture I, 1 1/2-3'

MAGIC CARPET—A delightful new little snapdragon especially well suited to edgings and use in rock garden.

MAXIMUM—Tallest kind. All colors. Handsome and erect.

SUPER-MAJESTIC—Giant Flowered—Semi-tall to 2 feet. Large garden flowers.

TALL GIANT, LARGE FLOWERED—Large 3 foot spikes, huge flowers.

TETRA—Immense flowers in many fine colors. Many spikes. Mixed.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

(hp) Culture VI, 2 1/2'

MCKANA'S GIANT—All America Bronze Medal 1955. Larger flowers and longer spurs, as well as richer and more beautiful colors than other columbines. The strong, bushy plants reach three feet in height and the striking terminal flowers are well supported on long, wiry stems above lacy foliage.

MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S LONG SPURRED—Large colorful blooms.

Arabis (Rock Cress)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

Creeping plants with small flowers in early spring. Fine for edging.

CELOSIA, Toreador



ANTIRRHINUM
Tetra



PETUNIA, Comanche



Arctotis**(Blue-Eyed African Daisy)**

(a) Culture I or II, 3'

GRANDIS—Two-inch daisies of pearly white with bluish center.**Armeria (Thrift)**

(hp) Culture VI, 3"

Dwarf rock plants with grassy foliage and globular flowerheads.

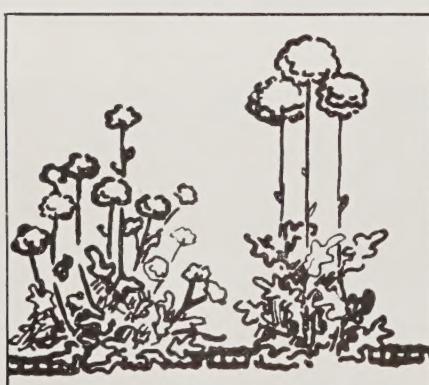
Aubrieta (Purple Rock Cress)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

A creeper with large colorful flowers in spring. Ideal with bulbs.

Aster

(a) Culture II, 1½-2½'

AMERICAN BRANCHING—Four inch double flowers of compact form. Brilliant.**GIANT CREGO Wilt Resistant**—Large 4-inch flowers with fluffy effect. All colors.**POWDERPUFF**—New. Pink, azure, rose, crimson, white, scarlet and blue. Solidly made of 3-3½" fully-double flowers. Each plant 24" tall, yet takes up less than 12" space—all the flowers are on top. Often 20 long-stemmed cut flowers per plant. Highly wilt-resistant.**QUEEN OF THE MARKET**—Early. Short plants. Compact double flowers. Mixed. Marvelous blend of colors.**SUNSHINE**—4" flowers. Loose row of petals, quilled center.**WILT RESISTANT SUPER GIANT, MIXED**—An entirely new class of base branching, heavy stemmed fluffy ostrich feather flowers.**BABY BLUE EYES**—See *Nemophila***BABY'S BREATH**—See *Gypsophila***Disbudding and Suckering**

Most flowers and some vegetables, such as tomatoes, produce an abundance of flowers or fruit whether dis-budded or not. Usually, size is in direct proportion to the number of fruits or flowers allowed to develop. For large size or specimen blooms try limiting the number of stems and buds and watch them develop.

Beauty in the Garden



Too often the design of the garden is neglected because of the plants. Plants are placed wherever there is room and the garden becomes a hodge-podge. Such gardens are difficult to maintain and lack the well-ordered appearance of those built around a plan.

When working in your garden keep the basic plan in mind. See that everything you plant is in the right place for maximum growth.

The first essential is to see that each plant has room to grow properly. This will enable you to grow taller plants between the shorter ones such as delphinium among peonies. Tall plants should have shorter ones in front of them to cover the stems.

If you are planting a perennial garden, here are a few suggestions for beautiful bloom year after year with a minimum of effort.

In the background plant clumps of Delphinium, Coreopsis, Hollyhocks, mixed Lupine and another clump of Delphinium. In front of these larger flowers, plant Perennial Phlox, Aubretia, Blue Linum, Geum, Gaillardia, Aquilegia and Tritoma.

Forming the edges of the perennial garden, plant groupings of English Daisy, Alyssum, Violas, Arabis, Armeria and Shasta Daisy.

Bachelor's Buttons (Centaurea, Cornflower)

(a) Culture II or IV, 3'

BLUE BOY—A fine, clear blue. Flowers are large. Colors intense.**JUBILEE GEM**—Dwarf, 1' plant. Large, frosty blue blooms. Mixed—All colors.**Balloon Vine (Love in a Puff)**

(a) Culture I, 10' to 15'

A clear, free-growing vine with small white flowers, and balloon-like seeds.

Balsam (Lady Slipper)

(a) Culture II, 1½-2'

MIXED—Double Camellia-like flowers all summer on bushy plants.**BELLIS PERENNIS**—See *Daisy, English***Bells of Ireland**

(a) Culture I, 24"

An interesting novelty with a long graceful stem. Both foliage and flowers are the same attractive light green color. Flowers practically cover the stem.

BLUE LACE FLOWER—See *Didiscus***BRACHYCOME**—See *Daisy, Swan River***BURNING BUSH**—See *Kochia***BUTTERFLY FLOWER**—See *Schizanthus***Calendula (Pot Marigold)**

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

PACIFIC BEAUTY, LEMON—Golden flowers with drooping petals. Odorless.**PACIFIC BEAUTY, PERSIMMON**—Large, bright, orange, double.**SUNSET SHADES**—Large flowers in shades: yellow and orange.**CALIF. POPPY**—See *Eschscholtzia***Calliopsis (Tickseed)**

(a) Culture II or IV, 1-3'

DWARF MIXTURE—One-foot plants with many colors of yellow and red.**Campanula****(Canterbury Bells)**

(b) Culture VIII, 2'

CUP AND SAUCER—Bell-shaped. Saucer of petals at base. Mixed.**DOUBLE**—Fine double flowers in blue, pink and white. Mixed.**SINGLE**—Large bell-shaped flowers in many colors. Graceful plants. Mixed.**Candytuft (Iberis)**

(a) Culture III, (hp) VI, I'

PERENNIAL GIBRALTARICA—Lilac-pink blooms. Needs protection in the winter. Prefers hottest, driest location. Height, 10 to 12 inches.**SEMPERVIRENS**—The perennial white Candytuft. Most desirable perennial for borders and rock gardens. Is evergreen.**WHITE HYACINTH**—Large conical spikes of snowy flowers. Fine for edging.**Tieing and Staking Plants**

Today many of our modern plants have been developed to such an extent that flowers or fruits are too heavy for their stem structures. These should be carefully tied to stakes to give a natural upright growth as shown at above right. Avoid hourglass effect at left, by keeping plants adequately tied and trained, not simply bunched and tied in an awkward position.

Cardinal Climber (Imp. Cypress Vine)

(a) Culture III, 10-15'

Slender vine with bright green fernlike leaves. Red flowers.

Carnation

(a) Culture I or VIII, 18"

CHABAUD'S GIANTS—Large double flowers with sweet fragrance. All colors. Flower in six months.

Castor Bean (Ricinus)

(a) Culture III or VII, 10'

ZANZIBARENSIS—Tall, strong plant for bold effect. Large lobed bright green leaves. Excellent for backgrounds.

Celosia (Cockscomb)

(a) Culture I or II, 1-3'

CRISTATA—Low grower with large crested heads, as rooster combs.

GOLDEN FLEECE—Plumes are huge and dense, on long cutting stems, dozens of them to the plant. Stands any amount of hot weather, pest and disease resistant and will cut-and-come again all season.

PAMPAS PLUMES—Tall, feathery heads in new bronze and sunset shades.

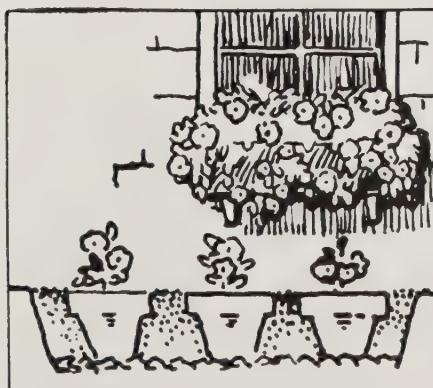
TOREADOR—All America Bronze Medal 1955. A richer and brighter red than the earlier crimson colored cockscomb. Long blooming season, and has more compact, largest heads of the Cristata type.

CENTAUREA—See Bachelor's Buttons

Chrysanthemum (Annual)

(a) Culture II or IV, 1 1/2'

SINGLE PAINTED DAISY, MIXED—Showy daisy-like flowers. Rings of red, yellow, on white, red or yellow flowers.



Keep Color Coming

Window boxes, borders and flower beds frequently need new or additional color. Keep pot grown blooms ready to place in position when the early flowers are spent. Grow the replacements in pots in an out-of-the-way space and keep them ready to move into position as soon as needed.

Plant for Cutting



Annuals are the best source of cut flowers, so be sure this year, to include plenty of flowers for the house.

Your cutting garden could include: *Antirrhinum* (Snapdragon), *Arctotis grandis*, *Calendula* (Pot Marigold), Sweet Sultan, *Chrysanthemum*, *Clarkia*, *Calliopsis*, *Cosmos*, Larkspur, *Dianthus*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Gaillardia*, *Gypsophila*, Sweet Pea, *Lupine*, *Nicotiana*, *Nigella*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Mignonette*, *Zinnias*, Marigolds both French and African.

It is well too, to choose annuals for their fragrance as well as their beauty. Some of the scented annuals are: Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragons, Calendula, Sweet Sultan, Candytuft, Nicotiana, Petunia, Mignonette and Scabiosa.

Just after the late tulips finish blooming, set out some annuals between the tulip plants. If you do this, you may safely leave the tulip bulbs in the ground for several years, or at least until they need separating. Vines for quick cover are quite numerous. For brilliant color effects, plant cardinal climber or scarlet runner bean.

Whatever your cutting garden contains, remember that frequent cutting increases the number of blooms and keeps them blooming over a longer period of time.

Clarkia

(a) Culture II or IV, 2'

DOUBLE MIXED—Large double flowers in many gorgeous colors. Graceful plant. Does well in light shade.

Cleome (Spider Plant)

(a) Culture II or IV, 3-4'

PINK QUEEN—A tall plant with many pink flowers. Neat foliage.

COCKSCOMB—See Celosia

Coreopsis

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

SUNBURST—Large, double flowers of rich golden color. Fine for cutting. Sturdy, good grower.

COLUMBINE—See Aquilegia

CORNFLOWER—See Bachelor's Button

Cosmos

(a) Culture II or IV, 3-4'

DAZZLER—Wavy fluted petals of a velvety crimson-maroon.

FIESTA—Bi-color. Orange colored with scarlet longitudinal stripes.

ORANGE RUFFLES—Semi-double flowers. Golden orange. Airy effect.

RADIANCE—Beautiful, deep rose flowers have a rich crimson zone in center.

SENSATION MIXED—Huge single flowers, wavy petals, many colors.

YELLOW RUFFLES—Semi-double. Bright yellow. Airy effect.

Cynoglossum

(Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

(a) Culture II, 15"

FIRMAMENT—Hundreds of tiny indigo blue flowers. Resemble Forget-me-nots. Bloom all summer.

Dahlia

(a) Culture I or II, 14"

UNWIN'S IDEAL BEDDING—Semi-double flowers on low bushes. Fine for beds or borders. Many colors.

Daisy, English (Bellis Perennis)

(hp) Culture VI, 8"

Low plants with colorful double daisies in early spring. Ideal for beds.

Daisy, Swan River (Brachycome)

(a) Culture II, 10"

MIXED—Many colored small daisy-like flowers freely produced all summer. Good garden stand-by.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)

(hp) Culture VI, 5'

GIANT PACIFIC HYBRIDS—World famous strain of immense double flowers on tall stems. Many new colors.



Selections for Special Places

There are flowers for every conceivable situation. An example is a dry wall where plants that are naturally small and are slow growers are needed. For this position select plants that will hang gracefully and blend with the stone. Strive for the natural effect. Be sure to give them deep pockets and adequate drainage for their roots.



PETUNIA, Ballerina

Dianthus (Pinks)

(a) Culture I or VIII, 1'

DOUBLE AND SINGLE MIXED—Fine mixture of colorful, scented pinks.

GAIETY—Fringed petals in a wide range of flower colors and shapes. Single with lacy appearance.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—See Sweet William

Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower)

(a) Culture I or II, 2½'

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)

(a) Culture III, 1"

Large single poppy-like flowers in many showy colors. Fern-like leaves.

EUPHORBIA—See Snow-on-the Mountain

Everlasting Flowers

(a) Culture II, 1½-3'

MIXED—Contains such favorites as Straw-flower and Globe Amaranth. Fine for dried bouquets.

FLOWERING FLAX—See Linum

Four O'Clock (Mirabilis)

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bushy plants covered with flowers of red, pink, white, violet, and yellow. Flowers close in bright sun.

Foxglove (Digitalis)

(b) Culture VII, 3'

Tall spikes of lovely thimble-shaped flowers of pink, rose, and purple. Beautiful blooms second year.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

(a) Culture II, (hp) VI, 2'

DOUBLE MIXED PICTA (a)—Showy round flowers with tubular petals.

PERENNIAL MONARCH MIXED (hp)—Superb daisy type flowers in shades of red and yellow.



VERBENA
Grandiflora
Mixed

VERBENA, Grandiflora Mixed

Geum

(hp) Culture VI, 1½'

MRS. BRADSHAW—Glowing scarlet flowers. Bright green foliage.

GILLIFLOWER—See Stocks

GLOBE AMARANTH—See Everlasting Flowers

Godetia (Satin Flower)

(a) Culture I or II, 2'

DOUBLE, MIXED—Azalea-like flowers of many colors on bushy plants.

Gourds, Ornamental

(a) Culture III, 12'

MIXED—Large and small kinds that will be useful for dried novelties.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

(a) Culture I, (hp) VI, 1½-3'

ANNUAL WHITE (a)—Open, bell-shaped blooms on branching stems give airy touch to garden or bouquet.

PERENNIAL WHITE (hp)—Large loose clusters of small flowers give misty effect. Excellent for cutting.

Helianthus (Sunflower)

(a) Culture II, 6'

SUN GOLD—Large double flowers of a brilliant golden yellow.

Hearts and Honey

One of the most colorful and unusual flowers ever offered. An annual climbing vine which produces masses of flowers. In the early morning they are brilliant orange, with yellow center; at noon, a pinkish red with lighter center and late afternoon clear bright shade of rose pink with white center.

Hibiscus (Rose Mallow)

(hp) Culture VI, 4'

GIANT MIXED—Huge bell-shaped flowers in white, pink, red. Tall plants for damp spots.

Hollyhock

(hp) Culture VI or VIII, 5'

DOUBLE, MIXED—Large double flowers on tall spikes. Bloom in midsummer.

Hunnemannia (Mexican Tulip Poppy)

(a) Culture III, 1½'

SUNLITE—Soft yellow double poppy type flower. Bluish fine cut leaves. Different and effective.

IBERIS—See Candytuft

IPOMAEA—See Morning Glory

Kochia (Burning Bush or Summer Cypress)

(a) Culture III, 2½'

Compact pyramid. Needs no trimming. Bright green foliage makes neat, quick hedge. Turns bright red in fall.

LADY SLIPPER—See Balsam

Larkspur (Annual Delphinium)

(a) Culture II or IV, 3'

REGAL DARK BLUE—Tall spikes of large double flowers in a violet blue.

REGAL WHITE—Pure glistening white spikes. Tall and stately.

REGAL PINK—Lively light salmon pink. Glorious when cut.

REGAL LILAC—Clear lilac with green buds. Tall with fat spike of large florets.

REGAL ROSE—Rose color. Long, thick spikes with exceptionally large florets. Vigorous and early.

GIANT REGAL MIXED—A fine mixture of the above and others.

Linaria (Baby Snapdragon)

(hp) Culture I, II, IV or VI

NORTHERN LIGHTS—About 15" high. Brilliant colors. Excellent quick-growing, cutting flower.



ZINNIA, Persian Carpet



PANSY, Swiss Giants

Linum (Flowering Flax)

(a) Culture III, (hp), VI, 1-2'

SCARLET (a)—Bright red flowers in a constant succession all summer.

PERENNIAL BLUE (hp)—Low bushy plant blooming from spring to midsummer. Small, clear blue flowers.

Lobelia

(a) Culture I or V, 4"

CRYSTAL PALACE—Compact border plant with myriads of tiny bright blue flowers. For all low use.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF—See Balloon Vine

Lupine

(hp) Culture III or VII, 3'

RUSSELL'S MIXED—Finest of all the lupines. Brilliant colors in long, strong spikes symmetrical closely packed.

MALLOW, ROSE—See Hibiscus

Marigolds

(a) Culture I or II,

African

Tall Types, 2 1/2-4'

GLITTERS—Clear yellow. Double. Bushy with long stem.

MAMMOTH MUMS—Chrysanthemum-flowered, blooms in 2 1/2 months from seed. Deep sulphur yellow. 30 inches high.

REAL GOLD—Large carnation-like flowers in striking bright orange.

SUNSET GIANTS—Huge dahlia-flowered strain. Lemon and gold.

YELLOW SUPREME—Light, yellow, large flowers of carnation form.

French

Double Dwarf Types, 1/2-1'

COLOR MAGIC—12 inch mounds covered with variegated colored flowers. An unusual cross in French Marigolds. Flowers are large and combinations are deep gold and henna red.

MELODY—Foot high plants with loads of orange ball-like flowers.

RUSTY RED—Compact, with bright red, 2" blooms. Reddest of all.

SPRY—Compact plants with showy yellow flowers bordered with mahogany. Distinctive and showy.

SUNKIST—Compact plants with masses of golden orange blossoms.

Single Dwarf Types, 1/2-1'

FLASH—Plants have many 1 3/4" flowers in tangerine and red shades.

NAUGHTY MARIETTA—Open 2 1/2" flowers are rich gold with maroon at base of petals. Fine for edging.

Mignonette (Reseda)

(a) Culture III, I'

Low grower with tiny, white blooms that are very sweet scented.

MIRABILIS—See Four O'Clocks

Morning Glory (Ipomea)

(a) Culture III, V or VII, 12'

DARLING—Sky blue with five deep blue mid-ribs forming a star.

HEAVENLY BLUE—Sky-blue flowers. Flowers close in bright sun. Exquisite on fences.

PEARLY GATES—A shining white form of Heavenly Blue.

SCARLET O'HARA CLIMBING—Large velvety scarlet flowers. Very showy.

MIXED—Many lovely shades.

MOSS ROSE—See Portulaca

MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa

Nasturtium

(a) Culture III or V

Dwarf or Bush Kind 1'

GOLDEN GLOBE—Semi-double flowers of bright gold.

SCARLET GLOBE—Fiery scarlet double. Old-fashioned beauties.

MAHOGANY GLOBE—Deep velvet mahogany red double flowers.



DAHLIA, Unwin's Ideal Bedding Mixed

CALENDULA, Chrysanthia





Put Yourself in the Garden!

Few hobbies pay the handsome dividends that gardening does with beauty, food, relaxation and good health. You'll find that when you put yourself in the garden, the garden will put something in you. Try planting one this spring and see.

Nasturtium, Cont.

Tall or Vine Kinds 3-10'

GOLDEN GLEAM—Large golden flowers. Double and fragrant.

SCARLET GLEAM—Fiery orange scarlet flowers. Double and fragrant.

SALMON GLEAM—Delicate golden salmon double flowers.

GLORIOUS GLEAM HYBRIDS—A mixture of all the colors of the Gleam series.

Nemophila (Baby Blue Eyes)

(a) Culture II, 6"

Many cup-shaped sky-blue flowers on low spreading plant.

Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco)

(a) Culture I or II, 2-3'

SENSATION—Long-tube starry flowers. Fragrant at night. White or light pink mixed.

PAINTED TONGUE—See Salpiglossis

Pansy

(a) Culture I, II or VIII, 8"

FELIX—Appropriately named for "Felix the Cat." Each large ruffled flower is marked with the long dark "whiskers" and the color range is unusual with plenty of smokies, wine shades and bronzes. Growth compact, neat, sturdy stems.

SWISS GIANTS—Large flowering strain with fine range of gorgeous colors. Best of the improved pansies.

TUFTED PANSY—See Viola

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca

Petunia

(a) Culture I or IV

Small Flowered, 10-14"

BALCONY—Trailing kinds for use in window boxes and bedding. White, red, rose, or blue.

ENGLISH VIOLET—A fine purple-violet color. Spreading plant.

FIRE CHIEF—Brilliant Red. Compact, and dwarf flowers profusely.

LIPSTICK—A vigorous new petunia with an unusual glowing color. Plants are compact, early and free-flowering.

ROSE OF HEAVEN—Best of the rose colored strains made famous by Rosy Morn. Color is slightly deeper and uniform.

SILVER MEDAL—A lovely salmon. Good size flowers on compact plants.

Large Flowered, 12-20"

BALLERINA—Bright. Deep rose fringed grandiflora type. Delicately fringed.

CARNIVAL—New strain of grandiflora Petunias that covers a much wider color range than ever before available. Large flowers produced in profusion on compact spreading plants.

BURGUNDY—Huge single flowers of a rich wine red, white throat.

COMANCHE—The reddest of red petunias, richer, brighter, more uniform scarlet red. Single flowers 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 inches in diameter. Grows about 13 inches high.

FLAMING VELVET—A velvety blood red. Best of its color.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA—Huge flowers of many fine pastel tints.

LITTLE GIANTS MIXED—Compact plants with medium flowers in many new colors and shapes.

PRIMA DONNA—All America Bronze Medal 1955. The newest improved F, hybrid in the giant dwarf fringed grandiflora class A bright rose-pink petunia excellent for home gardens. True large size and delightfully fringed, wavy petals on 12-inch bedding type plants.

SNOW STORM—Large plain glistening white flowers with creamy shading in throat. Very beautiful.

THEODOSIA—Large ruffled flowers of deep rose pink with golden throat. Very showy and lovely.

Phlox

(a) Culture II, 8-12"

Lovely clusters of showy flowers on low plants from early spring on. Easily grown. Many splendid colors.

BEAUTY MIXED—The finest large flowered Dwarf Phlox. The shades are clear and soft. Blue, Pink, Salmon, Scarlet and White.

GIGANTEA ART SHADES—A strain with flowers 1 1/2" in diameter, in a remarkable variety of soft color tones which blend delightfully.

PINKS—See Dianthus

PINCUSHION FLOWER—See Scabiosa

Poppy

(a) Culture IV (hp) VI, 1 1/2-3'

ICELAND MIXED—Excellent perennial for borders, rock gardens. Large colorful, ferny foliage.

ORIENTAL SCARLET—Huge red blooms in early summer from perennial root. Useful for bold color.

SHIRLEY, MIXED—The easily grown, lovely annual poppy. Many bright colors. Grows easily and self-sows.

Portulaca (Moss Rose)

(a) Culture III or IV, 6"

SINGLE MIXED—Brilliant colors.

DOUBLE MIXED—All double.

POT MARIGOLD—See Calendula

Primula (Primrose)

(hp) Culture VI, 6-10"

ENGLISH PRIMROSE (Vulgaris)—Creamy yellow.

POLYANTHUS, GIANT MIXED—Handsome large clusters, wide range of colors. 10 inches.



ZINNIA, Blaze

Salvia (Flowering Sage)

(a) Culture I, 2-3'

AMERICA or GLOBE OF FIRE—The well-known Scarlet Sage that is a blaze of vivid scarlet in summer.

ST. JOHN'S FIRE—Finest all-purpose salvia. Brilliant scarlet, blooms from mid-July until frost. Begins to flower when only a few inches high.

Salpiglossis (Painted Tongue)

(a) Culture III, 30"

MIXED—Large petunia-like flowers of rich velvety colors, veined with gold.

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride, Pincushion Flower)

(a) Culture III or IV, 2'

BLUE MOON—Large double flowers of deep lavender blue.

CORAL MOON—New coral shade. Large double flowers on firm stems.

IMPERIAL GIANTS, MIXED—Large globe-shaped flowers in a wide range of red, white, coral rose and blue.

SATIN FLOWER—See Godetia

SCARLET FLAX—See Linum

SCARLET SAGE—See Salvia

Schizanthus (Butterfly-Flower)

(a) Culture II or IV, 1 1/2'

MIXED—Small flowers shaped like multi-colored butterflies. Delicate cut leaves. Free flowering.

Sea Lavender (Statice)

(a) Culture I, 2'

MIXED—Small tubular flowers in colorful branching spikes.

SPIDER PLANT—See Cleome

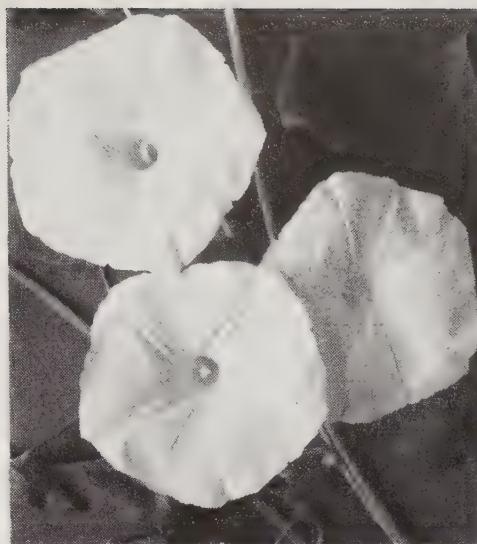
STRAWFLOWER—See Everlasting Flowers

Shasta Daisy

(hp) Culture VI, 2'

ALASKA—Largest of the Shasta strains. Big, white flowers with yellow centers.

SNAPDRAGONS—See Antirrhinum



IPOMEA, White Magic



COSMOS, Sensation

Snow-On-The-Mountain (Euphorbia)

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bright green foliage edged with white. Good for edging or contrast.

Stocks (Gilliflower)

(a) Culture I or IV, 1-2'

DWARF TEN WEEKS—Low growing with strong spikes. Many fine colors.

GIANT IMPERIAL—Excellent double flowers on tall stems. Many bright colors.

Sweet Peas

(a) Culture III, 3'

CUTHBERTSON—Fine new heat resisting strain, very early, free flowering and fragrant. Colin, scarlet; Janet, white; Lois, rose pink; David, navy blue; Frank, lavender and Tommy, mid-blue.

LITTLE SWEETHEART—Bred especially for the home gardener to use for borders, bedding or pot plant culture. Forms a perfect mound of flowers 8" high and wide. Flowers are of the Ruffled Speer type and come in a full color range.

EARLY SPENCER—Earliest of the many strains. Large colorful, fragrant blossoms. By variety or mixed.

LATE SPENCER—Large fine flowers that flower in early summer. The standard ones for outdoor use. By colors or mixed.

RUFFLED SPENCER—Wavy and ruffled petals give fine effect. Many fine colors or mixed.

PERENNIAL SWEET PEA—Large vine and large flowers. Useful on trellis or fence. Not fragrant. Blooms all season. New stems yearly.

Sweet Sultan

(a) Culture II or IV, 2 1/2'

MIXED—Lovely colorful thistle shaped flowers. Easily grown.

Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatus)

(hp) Culture VI, 1 1/2-2'

DOUBLE—Double flowers crowd the heavy heads of many colors.

SINGLE—Lovely single pinks in large flat clusters. Fine for cutting.

THRIFT—See Armeria

TICKSEED—See Calliopsis

Tithonia (Golden Flower of the Incas)

(a) Culture I, 4'

TORCH—Blooms from July until frost with quantities of long stemmed single flowers 3 to 4 inches across resembling single dahlias of intense fiery red.

Tritoma (Red Hot Poker)

(p) Culture VI, 3-4'

CHOICE HYBRIDS—Narrow tubular flower on tall spikes, orange red. Graceful greasy foliage. Not perennial under some conditions.

Verbena

(a) Culture I, 8"

BLUE SHADES—Medium and dark blues in mammoth type.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED—Huge flower clusters, all colors. Ideal for beds and borders.

LAVENDER GLORY—Lavender with white eye. Large clusters. Fragrant.

SCARLET—Flaming scarlet heads. Brilliant in beds.

Vinca (Periwinkle)

(a) Culture III, 15"

MIXED—Colorful starry flowers on glossy-leaved, bushy plants. Does well in shade.

Viola (Tufted Pansies)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

MIXED—Miniature pansies from neat plants. Flower all season. Many showy colors mixed.

Wild Flower Mixture

(a) Culture II or III, 1 1/2-3'

Old fashioned flowers in a fine mixture for all season flowering. Sow thinly and enjoy continuous flowers and delightful surprises. These are not wild flowers of the fields but a selection of garden flowers that gives a "wild" garden look when planted.



GAILLARDIA, Double Picta



AQUILEGIA
McKana's Giant

Zinnia

(a) Culture I or II
Small Types, 18-22"

RED RIDING HOOD—Deep scarlet flowers 1" across. Free flowering. Fine border plant of Lilliput type.

PERSIAN CARPET—Bi-colored. Rich deep tones of red and gold along with sunset shades. Medium-sized blooms on good cutting stems.

LILLIPUT PASTELS—Lovely soft colors in the miniature strain. Fine for borders or small bouquets.

PUMILA SUNSHINE TINTS—Dwarf plants with medium flowers in a wide range of delicate, soft colors.

TOM THUMB MIXED—Lilliput type flowers on a very dwarf plant. For low borders and miniature displays.

Large Types, 2-2½"

BLAZE—Giant hybrid, fiery red and orange. True to color and flowers are bigger than those of the dahlia flowered zinnias.

DAHLIA FLOWERED MIXED—Huge flowers in a bewildering range of bright and pastel colors.

FLORADEALE SCARLET—A new and distinct Zinnia. Very uniform and true to type and color. Deep scarlet, slightly smaller than dahlia-flowered, with fluffy, but not twisted petals.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA, MIXED—Mammoth flowers in many striking colors. Largest zinnias of all.

PEPPERMINT STICK—Bi-colored. Basic red flowers, white or yellow stripes.



ASTERS
Wilt-Resistant
Super Giants

Gardens In Color

The flower garden offers unlimited opportunities for gay color combinations. Red and yellow, all white, white and yellow, blue and yellow are but a few of the popular combinations. A blue and lavender color scheme is unusual and will produce a pleasing and restful visual effect. Here listed alphabetically are a few of the more popular annuals which may be used for this purpose. Try some of these in your garden.

Ageratum—Midget Blue; **Alyssum**—Royal Carpet; **Anchusa**—Blue Bird; **Bachelor's Buttons**—Blue Boy; **Didicus** (Blue Lace Flower); **Larkspur**—Regal Dark Blue and Lilac; **Linum**—(Flowering Flax) Perennial Blue; **Lobelia**—Crystal Palace; **Morning Glory**—Heavenly Blue; **Nemophila** (Baby Blue Eyes); **Petunia**—Blue Bee; **Salvia** (Flowering Sage)—Blue Bedder; **Scabiosa**—Blue Moon and **Vinca** (Periwinkle).

A border garden of white annuals planted against a background of shrubs is always beautiful. A few we might suggest are:

Alyssum—Carpet of Snow; **Centaurea**—Snow Man; **Candytuft**—White Hyacinth; **Gypsophila**—(Baby's Breath)—Annual White; **Larkspur**—Regal White; **Mignonette**; **Nicotiana**; **Petunia**—Snow Storm; **Scabiosa**—Peace; **Shasta Daisy** and **Verbena**, Mammoth White.

Or you might want to have your garden in blues, yellows and white. If so, here is a striking border:

Plant the soft yellow **Marigolds**, **Zinnias** and **Annual Phlox** in drifts or long masses throughout the border. As a background use the blues and lilacs of **Larkspur**. Along the border carry out your blues with **Scabiosa**—Blue Moon; **Salvia**—Blue Bedder, **Didiscus** planted near the pure white **Centaurea** (Bachelor's Button) or behind the giant white **Hyacinth** **Candytuft**.



Fragrance in the Garden

During recent years the use of fragrant plants in the garden has been overlooked. Fragrant flowers are especially useful near seats, porches, terraces and other spots where they will add an aroma to the air. Of course, they are excellent to perfume bouquets.

One of the best known of the fragrant flowers is the *Nicotiana* or *Flowering Tobacco*. They are used to perfume gardens and are especially fragrant at night. *Mignonette* is grown exclusively for the sweet scent as the flowers are not showy. It is superb. *Stocks* and *Wallflowers* are exceedingly sweet scented, and *Sweet Peas*, of course, get their name from the odor. All of these are fine in the garden or in bouquets. Many other flowers are sweet scented and when grown in beds or masses will perfume quite an area. *Nasturtiums*, *Petunias*, *Candytuft*, *Scabiosa*, and *Sweet Alyssum* are among these. *Carnations* are fragrant but their use as specimens does not cause the odor to be noticed except in flower arrangements. *Pinks* are strongly spice scented and a mass of them produces a pleasing aroma for some distance.

For the intimate spots in your garden, where you sit down to just enjoy it, plan to plant some of these fragrant flowers to increase your pleasure.

The Drive and Property Line

This narrow strip is often a very nice place for a long flower border. A low effect may be had by plantings of balcony petunia, portulaca, and sweet alyssum. Or a hedge-like effect is easy to get with kochia, four o'clocks, zinnias, or marigolds.

For Successive Sowings

Some of the annuals which come into bloom quickly keep blooming for only a little while. If you want them in bloom through the season, make several successive sowings at two to four week intervals. Flowers in this class include:

<i>Calliopsis</i>	<i>Larkspur</i>
<i>Candytuft</i>	<i>Love-in-a-mist</i>
<i>Cornflower</i>	<i>Mignonette</i>
<i>Forget-me-not</i>	<i>Poppy</i>
<i>Gypsophila</i>	<i>Zinnia</i>

Easy Annuals to Grow

We are often asked to recommend annuals for growing without much care, particularly around summer cottages used only on week ends, or where the soil is poor. We suggest *Calliopsis*, *Gaillardia*, *Margold*, *Petunia*, annual *Phlox*, *Scabiosa*, *Verbena* and *Zinnia*. These usually bloom profusely without care or extra watering, though some water applied when seed is sown will often insure germination. Annuals are essentially sun-loving plants and there are comparatively few members of this group which will thrive in even partial shade. In selecting a site for the annual garden or flower border it is well to choose an open, sunny, location.

Why Folks Like to Buy Garden Supplies Here

We don't have any monopoly on the Garden Supplies we sell. Quite a few of them can be bought in many other stores.

But good gardeners still prefer to buy here, because this is a real garden store. Here every transaction is a friendly deal between gardeners. Here we try our best to deliver something more than just merchandise.

That's because we're SEEDSMEN—and proud of it!

WE INVITE YOU TO COME IN AND BROWSE AROUND



PETUNIA
Prima Donna



ZINNIA, Dahlia Flowered



Planning at a Glance



Key to Symbols

A—For dry, hot locations.	E—For edging.	I—For their fragrance.
B—For a succession of blooms.	F—For the rock garden.	J—For porch or window boxes.
C—For shady locations.	G—For their foliage.	K—Climbing vines.
D—For poor soil.	H—Everlasting for winter bouquets.	L—For backgrounds.

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	E F J	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	B C D E F I J	5-10	6 Wks.	spready
Antirrhinum	24-30	C I L	20-25	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Aquilegia	18-36	C E F	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Balsam	14-20	A E	10-12	2-3 Mos.	erect
Calendula	12-18	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Campanula	18-24	C L	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	B F I	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	A B C D E I	5-20	6-8 Wks.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	A E	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	D E H	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Coreopsis	18-36	A B D	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Dianthus	4-15	F I	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	C D F	5-12	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Four O'Clock	24-30	A D	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godetia	12-24	C D	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Gypsophila	18-36	B H	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branchy
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	3-4 Mos.	slender
Kochia	30-36	A B	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lathyrus	60-72	I K	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Lobelia	4-8	E J	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	B J	5-8	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	B I	8-10	3-4 Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12 ft. up	I K	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12 ft. up	A K	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Nasturtium	12-36	D E F K	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bush, vine
Nigella	10-18	B F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Pansy	4-8	C E F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Petunia	10-24	D E F J	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	A B C F I J	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	A D E F	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Schizanthus	18-36	C E	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	36 up	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	E F J	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Zinnia	12-36	I	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy

Do's and

Do "Pinch Back"!

Some annuals are definitely benefitted by "pinching back." If left entirely to their natural growth habit, these flowers will make rather tall spindly growth and produce only scanty bloom. Nip out the terminal bud or the tip of the plant when two or three sets of leaves have developed along the main stem, in order that the plant may have an opportunity to become bushy and well branched. The following annuals will benefit from this "pinching back." Ageratum, Calendula, Annual Chrysanthemum, Petunia, Phlox, Pinks, Salpiglossis, Schizanthus, Snapdragon, Verbena and Zinnias.

Don't

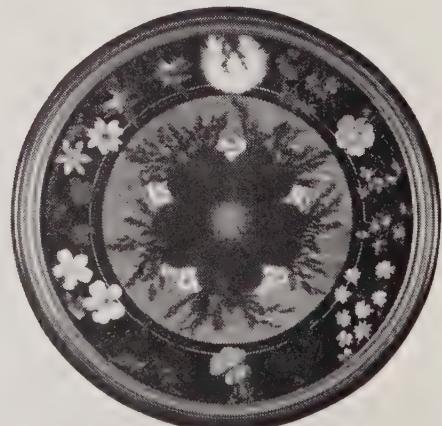
Cultivate too deeply: Never cultivate garden soil deeper than one inch.

Drop diseased twigs on the ground: Diseased twigs should be cut off as soon as discovered and burned.

Take long stems on cut flowers: Your plants need their leaves. Most garden flowers stop blooming if you snip off too many leaves when you cut the blossoms.

Water plants at night: Watering in late afternoon or at night makes flowers liable to plant diseases. Leaves wet for several hours are susceptible to fungus diseases.

Feed plants too generously: Over-feeding softens the stems so much that your plants can't hold their own on windy days. Keep plant food away from stems and leaves on your plants.



Delightful, old-fashioned arrangement of pressed flowers.

Dont's in Flower Growing

Following Are the Cultural Directions Indicated by The Key Number, Which Appears for Each Flower

Culture I

Seeds give best returns if sown in flats in early spring, but good results may be obtained by sowing outdoors after all danger of frost is past. Sow seed at depth indicated under flower descriptions. Water thoroughly with fine spray and place in warm room; watch flats carefully and never let soil become dry. When seedlings appear, remove flats to sunny window. Transplant to other flats as soon as they are large enough to handle, keeping them 2" to 2½" apart both ways. Expose gradually to outside conditions and, when sufficient growth has been made, plant in permanent outside locations. For sowing outdoors, follow instructions in Culture II.

Culture II

May be sown in outside seed-beds and later transplanted, or directly into their permanent location. Spade seed-bed deeply, mix well-rotted manure, or peat moss or humus and a commercial fertilizer, well into the soil; spread an additional half inch of peat moss or humus on seed-bed, and rake well into top surface. Sow seeds at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough, transplant or thin out. If exceptionally early flowering is desired, follow instructions under Culture I.

Culture III

Seeds do not take kindly to transplanting and should be sown outdoors, as soon as danger of frost is over, in beds they are to occupy. Prepare seed-bed same as Culture II. Level off and sow seeds thinly at depth indicated; water thoroughly with a fine spray. After seedlings appear, thin out.

Culture IV

Seeds under this culture, being quite hardy, may be sown outside in very early spring, as frosts do not affect their growth to any extent. The seed-bed should be spaded deeply, and fertilizer mixed thoroughly with the subsoil. Plant at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough to handle thin out and transplant. For very early plants, sow in fall, leaving plants to winter in their beds.

Culture V

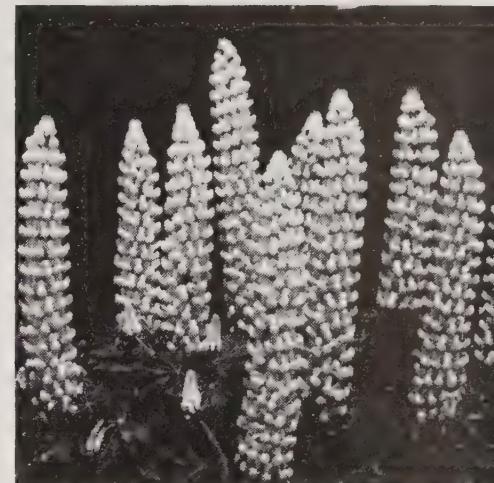
Sow in flats in early spring if for the garden; or during the summer if you wish to cultivate them in pots for house decoration. Sow seeds to depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. Place in a warm room. As soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats to stand 2" apart in rows. Transplant outdoors when all danger of frost is past. If for house decoration place in larger pots.

Culture VI

May be sown in early summer in flats or cold-frames at the depth indicated. Water thoroughly with a fine spray. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats, spacing seedlings 2" to 2½" either way. Later, when they begin to crowd, transplant them a second time. In fall, if well developed, they may be placed in their permanent locations where they are to blossom the following year, or left in the seed-beds for early spring transplanting. Note: Only a few varieties under this culture will produce flowers the first year, and all will benefit by winter mulch or protection at least the first season. Seed may be sown in the open, after danger of frost is past, in a seed-bed in which the top soil is finely pulverized and mixed with peat moss or humus. Raise seed-bed several inches above the rest of the garden to prevent seeds being washed out. When plants are sufficiently large, place them in permanent locations.

Culture VII

Best sown indoors in early spring directly into small pots. Fill the pots with a mixture of good garden soil, composed of two parts soil and one part humus, to within a half inch of the edge of the pot. Firm the soil and place one or two seeds at the depth indicated. Take an ordinary seed-flat, fill with moist peat moss, and plunge the pots into this up to within a half inch of the edge. Water pots thoroughly. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window, exposing them gradually.

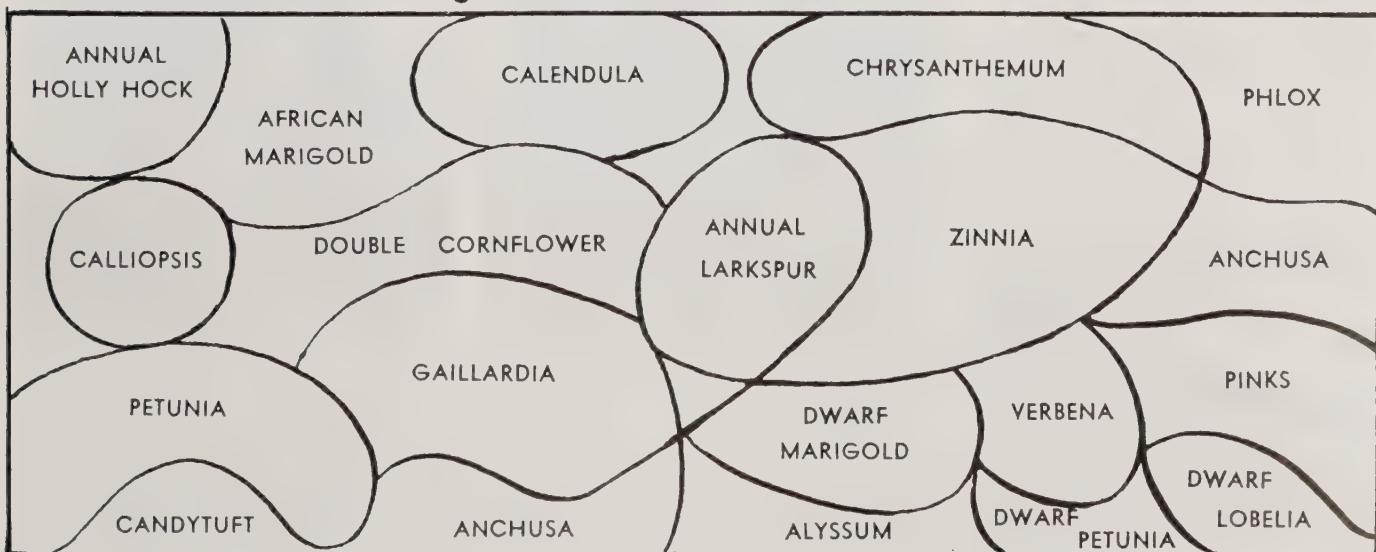


A clump of Russell's Lupines forms an impressive and colorful background.

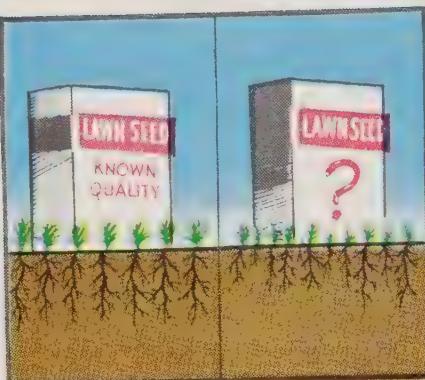
Plantings of the small Swan River Daisy are neat and attractive in the foreground.



Design for a Border of Annuals



Lawn Care Made Easy



HOW MUCH, OR HOW MUCH WHAT?

In most cases, properly blended grass mixtures are best for year round growth. Lawn mixtures contain varied proportions of **expensive** and **inexpensive** seed. The cost of your lawn seed should be determined by the **known percentage** of these proportions not by the pound of mere "lawn seed." When you buy our lawn seed mixtures the blend is right and the price is right. Whether you are planning a new lawn or rebuilding, come in and talk it over.

FOR SUNNY SPOTS



Every sunny lawn site is a separate problem. No single variety of seed or mixture takes care of all situations. But there is a best seed or combination for **YOUR** sunny lawn and we know them. Let us help you plan and grow the lawn you want.

... OR SHADY LOTS



Cool shade is an extra difficulty in lawn growing. Wherever it exists, you need our special shade mixture. These excellent, shade enduring grasses and clovers have given superb results on many shaded lawns in this section.

... OR SPECIAL NEEDS



Parks, playgrounds, and golf courses need their own types of grass . . . all different. We have the right seed for all special uses. Just bring your problem to us . . . we'll furnish the seed you need and the know-how to make it grow.

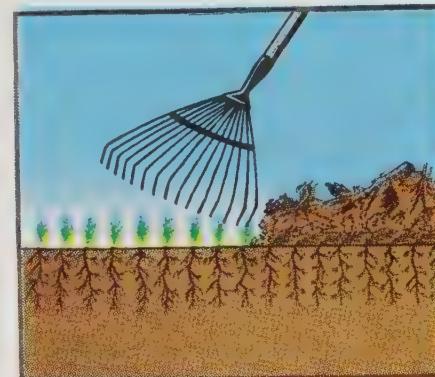
Like the carpet on the floor, a home is unfurnished and unfinished unless your landscaping is built on a fine lawn. There's only one kind of "good" lawn—the kind that grows, rich and green in every spot you want it. "Cheap" lawn seed is no bargain. It's the kind of seed and the proportions of mixture that count in determining a dependable lawn seed value. Fine lawns start with very early spring care.

First—remove all the winter accumulations of leaves and debris by raking.

Second—Apply plant food as directed by the manufacturer. If grass has started, apply when grass is dry, then soak the lawn to wash the plant food off the blades and into the soil.

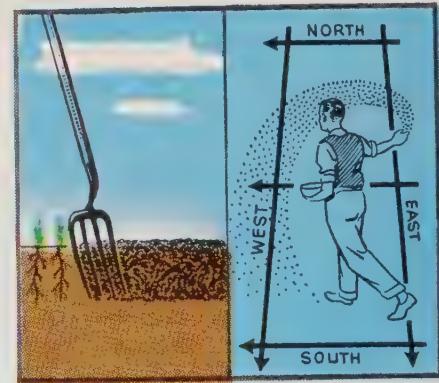
Third—reseed thin and bare spots using about a pound to each 200 square feet. Pulverize the soil in bare spots, then cover the seed lightly.

Fourth—roll the lawn with a lightweight roller when soil is dry enough.



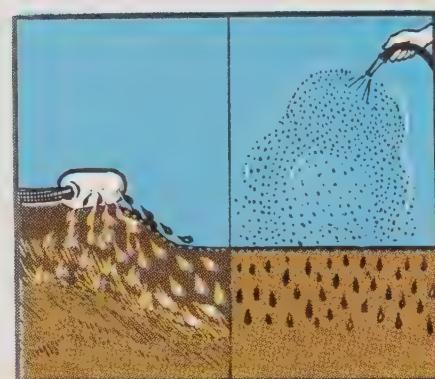
WHISK, DON'T RAKE

Accumulations of debris and leaves on the lawn chokes off growth of new grass and permits nests for harmful insects. A thorough whisking (not a heavy raking that uproots new grass) in early spring and late fall when the weeds have stopped seeding gives old and newly germinated grass a head start in the battle against weeds. Experts recommend that **short** clippings be left on the ground. Long clippings should be gathered.



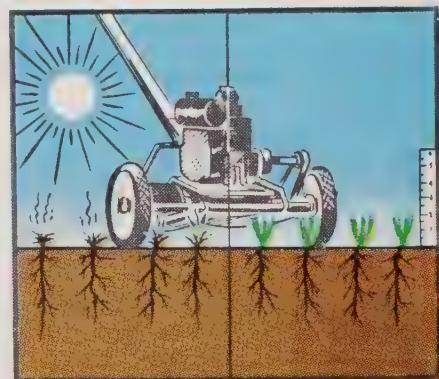
STARTING OVER, SOMETIMES PAYS

(Left) To insure growth from those bare and persistently thin areas: Reseed them as though starting a new lawn. Dig up and pulverize the soil in the bare areas and mix with a balanced fertilizer. Reseed, then roll it sufficiently to press the seed into the soil. (Right) When sowing lawn seed in large areas, choose a windless day. Sow in two directions; one at right angles to the other.



TWO WATERING IDEAS

(Left) Watering slopes should be done by soaking from the top, this permits the crest to get an adequate water supply before it runs off to the bottom of the hill. (Right) Sprinkling newly seeded areas should be done with a misty spray not a stream, either by hand or with an efficient sprinkler, otherwise the seed will be displaced and gather in pools, thus ruining the even distribution of your sowing.



HOW LOW TO MOW

Mowing too close or "scalping," allows the hot summer sun to quickly "burn out" your lawn, destroying newly germinated grass which is left unprotected by shade and so weaken the plant structure that it cannot survive competition against weeds and insects. Mower cutting height should be about one and a half inches. Cut when growth reaches two and a half inches. Vary the route of your cutting.



New Lawns and New Grasses

Astoria Bent

Produces numerous root stocks which spread underground and throw up new shoots, making a very thick turf. This Bent has a good color and is excellent for lawns and putting greens. Does not require as much cutting as Creeping Bent.

Seaside Bent

A true creeping Bent. The plant is dwarf, and multiplies rapidly by sending out runners in all directions. With proper watering and care, it makes a strong, enduring turf. If damaged it heals over promptly.

Chewing Fescue

A superb grass to grow in rather shaded areas and even on fairly acid soil and under other unfavorable conditions. Plants grow low, make a dense turf. Often used for putting greens and fairways.

Red Top

Particularly suitable for wet, low spots, as it stands wet weather or even overflowing, better than other grasses. Also does well on almost any good, rich soil. Often thrives where Blue Grass fails — and therefore makes an excellent supplement for it.

Our Finest Lawn Mixture

Our Selected lawn mixture is a combination of the finest quality seeds—which we have developed after years of experience. All the grasses in it are fine-bladed and deep-rooting. There just isn't any better combination than this for our lawns.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Produces a deep dark green lawn of close thick turf. Maintains its green color until late in fall. Roots are deep, and plants are very hardy.

Perennial Rye Grass

A quick growing grass, most suitable for mixtures. Succeeds on almost any soil not water sogged.

21N

One-Stop Service

For All YOUR LAWN NEEDS

- SEEDS
- PLANT FOODS
- WEED CONTROLS



The least expensive item in any lawn is the seed. Time, labor, fertilizer and care can all be wasted if the right seed is not used. Why waste time on doubtful unadapted seed from unknown sources which may contain grasses unsuited to this territory when the best is right here in our store?

In addition to the best in grass seed your lawn will need intelligent care in applying the right fertilizer at the proper time, in using the best weed controls to keep out undesirable growth, and in getting the best tools for cutting, raking, edging, watering and all other operations in maintaining your lawn. Our store is headquarters for all of the tools and supplies needed to make and maintain your lawn. Come in and see us soon.

Domestic Rye Grass

A quick-growing annual, valuable in lawn mixtures as a nurse crop, to keep lawn green while better, slow-growing varieties are becoming established. Succeeds on any soil.

Other Grasses

Besides the lawn grasses listed here, we can also supply just about any other grasses you may need. We carry a complete line of all varieties that can be successfully grown in this part of the country. Just tell us what you want!

White Dutch Clover

Although not a grass, White Clover is very desirable in lawn mixtures because of its rapid, low growth and creeping stems. Valuable as a green cover for poor ground. Succeeds best on moist ground or in wet season.

Our Special Shade Mixture

Our shade lawn mixture is a scientifically developed blend of top quality shade enduring grasses and clovers. We've been getting excellent results with it for years and believe it will produce results anywhere that grass can be made to grow.

Whatever the Need, It Will Pay You to See Us First

Geo. T. Browning Co.

613 Monroe St.

Toledo, Ohio

Ma 1024

Ma 1391

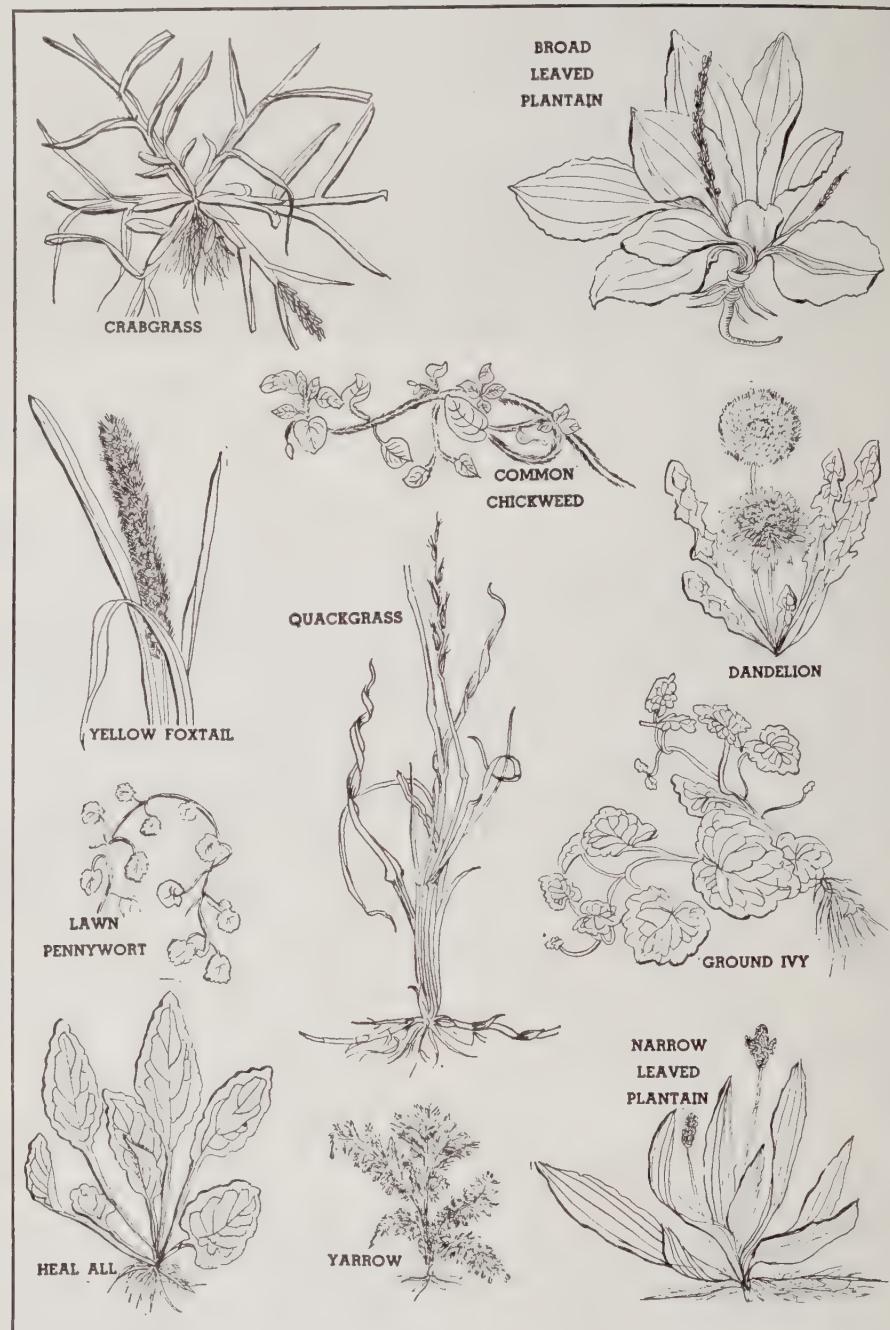
Weed Control is a Must!

The development of new and effective measures of weed control through the use of chemical and hormone sprays, has so advanced that there is no reason to allow these undesirables to destroy your lawn.

Weeds have a root system that thrusts laterally through the grass roots and steals moisture and valuable mineral salts needed by your lawn to insure hardy growth. Some weeds send out runners on the surface which take food from the grass, stunting it, shading newly germinated grass and ultimately discouraging growth. Tap roots (the central roots) are weed storage plants from which the lateral root system draws its reserve strength. Modern chemical weed killers are selective and formulated to do a specific job. Tell us the weed you're going after and we can prescribe the remedy for you.

Successful weed removal means getting them early—before the flowering stage, so go after them in the spring or early summer. Weeds should be two or more inches high before spraying however, otherwise the leaf is not broad enough to fully absorb the chemical and the tap root will revitalize them. In areas where crabgrass and similar weeds are persistent in lawns the timing of the treatment is important. Crabgrass germinates in the spring and does not survive winter temperatures. Early spring treatments tend to kill the crabgrass seedlings as they germinate. Close mowing favors the growing of crabgrass.

Bluegrass should be cut no shorter than two inches if crabgrass is a problem. Fertilizing and seeding the vacant spots in the lawn left by weeds should be a regular part of your weed killing program.



Garden Tool Care

A well kept tool makes any job easier and gives better results. Any tool which comes in contact with the soil should be cleaned after each job, since soil will adhere to a dull and rusty tool. An oily rag may be run over the blades and handles, and the metal parts rubbed dry with a rag.

Hang tools up, each in its place when not in use.

All sprayers must be washed out with clean water after use, and the nozzle should be examined to get out any particles of grit which are bound to choke it.

The maxim for every gardener should be "buy the best tools and always keep them clean and in the best condition."

A big help in reducing the amount of weeding necessary is the use of a green manure mulch on any patch of soil not being used. Whenever you remove one crop from your garden plot and won't use it again for at least several months, sow that spot with winter rye. Winter rye is not to be confused with rye grass. The right cover crop to use is the regular cereal grain—winter rye. Plant about 5 lbs. to 1,000 square feet to produce a thick stand that will crowd out weeds. This green mulch or cover crop will take up any unused fertilizers in the soil, and then store them in the leaves of the rye.

Your Soil and Your Garden

The basis of garden success is the soil. Usually we have to work with what we have, but even if it is not good soil to begin with, much can be done to improve it.

The ideal soil has four definite qualities:

- (1) It is easy to work with (crumbles easily).
- (2) It contains plenty of humus (partially rotted vegetable matter).
- (3) It has sufficient quantities of available plant food.
- (4) It is well drained.

If yours is not the ideal soil, here are some of the things you can do:

Too Heavy Soil

Heavy soil which will bake hard and not drain properly can be made friable (crumbly, loose) by working in one of the new chemical soil conditioners, peat moss or vermiculite, or old ashes, fine cinders, humus, fine gravel or fine limestone screenings.

This will make the soil workable as well as letting excess water escape, admitting air into the soil, and permitting the roots to grow freely.

If Soil Needs Conditioning

If your soil needs improving, it can be greatly benefitted by application of one of the new soil conditioners or of well-rotted stable manure, leaf mold, grass clipping, compost and other forms of decomposed plant material. Use up to 1 bushel per square foot.

When breaking new soil, if there are weeds or sod on the ground, apply lime and fertilizer to hasten decomposition, then turn under. These materials should be worked into the soil.

They help to hold moisture, aid in drainage, prevent rapid changes in soil temperature, and are a source of food for soil bacteria and other micro-organisms which work in the soil to liberate nutrients for plants.

Apply these materials before spading or plowing. When you put fertilizer into the newly spaded soil, it must be thoroughly worked in, so as to get it well distributed.

Soil Types

A rich soil is one that is high in plant foods. A soil that has had large amounts of manure, compost or fertilizer added to it for some years is generally quite rich. A rich soil will grow plants rapidly and produces the best quality. The appearance of a soil



Properly prepared soil will reward you with a bountiful garden all season.

does not indicate richness. It is the amount of chemical plant food that makes a soil rich, and that can only be found out by soil tests.

A *mellow* soil is one that has an open texture and is easily worked. Mellow soils are generally loams that have been cultivated for some time and that have a good supply of humus.

A *quick* soil is one that is well drained and warms up rapidly in the spring. It can be worked early and is especially useful for the earliest crops.

Loamy—soils are ones that have a mixture of sand and clay in them. A loamy soil has more body and compactness than sands, but are more open and less compact than clays. They are an in-between soil. They are easily worked and may become quite mellow if humus is added.

Spading and Plowing

The spade and the spading-fork are tools used to dig the soil in preparation for sowing and planting. The chief objects are to bury weeds and manures; to fine and aerate the soil and increase its porosity; to bring plant foods from lower levels nearer to the surface and to provide deep, loose friable soil. If there is any slope to your garden, start at the lower end, as the natural tendency is for soil to work down grade.

There's a trick to spading for best results. Drive the spade or spading fork straight down. Dig a trench and lay the soil from the trench, aside at the end. Now spade with the blade not parallel to the trench, but at right angles to it. Lift it up and turn the spade over so that the top-soil, humus and plant food which you have

added are dropped underneath and into the trench you have spaded previously. When the last row is dug, carry the soil removed from the first row to fill in the last trench. If the good soil is deep, spade to a depth of 8 to 12 inches. If the top soil is shallow, avoid digging up the subsoil. *Pulverize the soil, breaking up the clods with an iron rake and remove stones or trash.* Just before planting any area of the garden, work that part finely and smooth off with a rake before laying out the rows.

If you must plow, be sure the soil is right. Many good plots have been ruined by plowmen who insist on working when the soil was too wet. Before you decide on machine work, consider this: *by working only an hour a day for five days, a man of average strength can dig a good-sized garden and leave the soil in better condition than the ordinary tractor job, worked with farm equipment usually too heavy for garden use.*

The correct way to spade.



Farm Seeds



ALFALFA—The No. 1 soil builder and restorer. We carry a full range of varieties adapted to this territory.

MILLET—An excellent food for stock and poultry. Also a good green fodder and hay plant. Chokes out weeds.

RAPE, DWARF ESSEX—Highly recommended for pasture for sheep, cattle and hogs. Makes splendid green feed for poultry. Plant early spring in moist soil.

SORGHUM—An excellent soiling crop furnishing succulent feed for milch cows. A large yielding fodder crop. A good range of varieties.

SOY BEANS—The crop of many purposes. Excellent for hay, ensilage, grain, and soil improvement. Ground soy beans are as good or better than Oil Meal for mixing with grains for dairy ration.

VETCH—A great producer for hay, pasture or silage. Good cover crop and soil builder. Needs only moderate moisture, grows in almost any soil.

Field and Grass Seed per Acre Hard Bushel Weight

	Lbs. per Bu.	Lbs. per Acre
Alfalfa	60	15 to 20
Barley	48	96
Brome Grass	14	15 to 20
Buckwheat	50	50
Clover, Alsike	60	8 to 10
Clover, Medium Red	60	10 to 12
Clover, Mammoth Red	60	8 to 12
Clover, Sweet	60	12 to 15
Clover, White	60	5 to 8
Cow Peas, broadcast	60	60 to 90
Flax, broadcast	56	25 to 30
Grass, Kentucky Blue	14	20 to 30
Grass, Orchard	14	22
Kaffir Corn, broadcast	56	40 to 50
Millet, for hay	50	50
Millet, for seed	50	30
Oats	32	64 to 96
Rape, broadcast	50	6 to 8
Reed's Canary Grass	32	4 to 6
Rye, broadcast	56	56 to 84
Sorghum, for fodder	50	50 to 60
Soy Beans, broadcast	60	30 to 45
Soy Beans, in drills	60	60 to 90
Sudan Grass, broadcast	40	20 to 25
Sudan, Grass, in drills	40	8 to 10
Timothy	45	10 to 12
Vetches, broadcast	60	50 to 60
Wheat	60	90

Ask for our latest
COMPLETE LIST
of varieties and prices
including many not listed
here.

Clovers

ALSIKE—Very hardy. Does better on moist land than other varieties of Clover. Suitable for hay or pasture. Good bee plant.

MEDIUM RED or JUNE—The most valuable of the clover family. Makes two crops the second year. Does not exhaust the soil but enriches it.

MAMMOTH RED—Also called "Pea Vine" Clover. Grows large and coarse, often used for plowing under to enrich soil.

WHITE DUTCH—A very hardy creeping clover, adapts itself to great variety of soils and climates. Good pasture for sheep or cattle; fine for bees.

WHITE SWEET (Biennial)—Excellent for pasture, hay and a soil improver. Drought-resistant.

Grasses

KY. FESCUE—New all purpose, all-location grass. Highest yielding grass for pasture-hay-silage. Grows on wet or dry, acid or alkali soil. Takes a year to establish but lasts 20 years or more.

BROME GRASS—Drought defying, resistant to frost and extreme heat alike. Very early, and stays green late in fall. Produces abundant pasture and enormous crops of high grade hay.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Excellent for pasture for all kinds of stock. Very hardy. Roots form tough sod. Requires two years to get well started, so often sown in mixtures with other grasses.

ORCHARD GRASS—Hardy, quick-growing. Gives large yield of excellent hay. May be cut several times during season. Will grow in shady places.

REED CANARY GRASS—Especially suited to swampy, over-flowed lands; but thrives on uplands where moisture is abundant. Makes splendid pasture, very early; lasts to late fall.

RED TOP—Valuable for most soils. A good permanent grass. It should be grazed close. Grows successfully on alkali lands where other grasses fail.

RYE GRASS, DOMESTIC—Fast growing one-year grass. Yields abundantly and matures all in one season. Helpful as a nurse crop to other grasses.

RYE GRASS, PERENNIAL—A good pasture grass. Grows quickly and withstands drought reasonably well.

SUDAN GRASS—The ideal emergency hay and pasture crop for late planting. Never plant until ground is warm.

TIMOTHY—Unsurpassed as a crop for hay. Relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Not suitable for permanent pasture. Should not be cut too early or pastured too late in fall.

Seed Corn

Our selection of seed corn is built on an intimate knowledge of the kinds that do best in this locality. We have the best kinds for our particular soil and climate.

More and more, the problem of seed corn is becoming localized as new hybrids are released. It is important to have those hybrids best fitted to your growing conditions.

We have the right hybrids for you! Ask about our selection . . . especially adapted to this region.

Seed Treatment

More and more the coating of seed with stimulating bacteria is gaining favor with production-wise farmers. We highly recommend seed treatment for higher yields, faster germination and growth. Be sure to ask us about it the next time you stop in.

Seed Potatoes

Our certified stocks are the most economical you can plant. They reduce your hazards to a minimum and give you bigger production with fewer culs.

Bulbs and Tubers

We especially recommend these carefully selected varieties of bulbs and tubers for spring planting. Every one is a good investment that will pay dividends in beauty year after year.

Gladiolus are amazing in their adaptability, and because they give so generously of their bloom and beauty, yet demand so little in the way of care and cultivation, they are considered one of our most useful flowers.

The new hybrid **Cannas** come in striking shades of apricot and watermelon pink, and make excellent strong accents for the perennial border.

Few flowers offer us such variety in form and color as do the **Dahlias**. They bring a richness to the late summer garden that is unequalled.

Tuberous-rooted Begonias come in many types which are decorative both in the garden and as potted plants in a wide variety of colors.



Gladiolus

BAGDAD—Smoky old rose, very fine for exhibition. Opens 6 to 8 immense blooms at a time. Very popular for the home garden.

BIT 'O HEAVEN—Orange with yellow throat. 9 to 12 immense blooms on tall spike.

BLUE BEAUTY—Light blue, edges of petals lined with violet blue.

BURMA—Deep reddish rose. Heavily ruffled blooms on a straight spike.

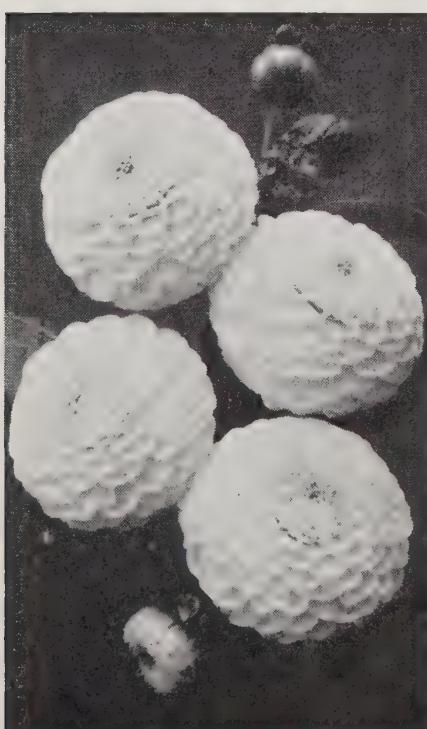
ELIZABETH THE QUEEN—Large mauve-ruffled flowers with dark lines in the throat.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE—Crystal clear white shading into a light cream throat. Opens up to 8 beautifully ruffled florets on a well balanced flowerhead.

GENERAL EISENHOWER—A brilliant Begonia pink shade. Extremely large blooms on a tall spike with a large number of them open.

KING LEAR—Clear deep reddish purple with silver line on edge of petals.

POMPON DAHLIA



LANTANA—Orange. Shading through orange-salmon with a golden throat.

LEADING LADY—Cream white. Very large florets on tall spikes.

MARGARET BEATON—Huge white florets, small vermillion blotch.

MISS WISCONSIN—Brilliant rose-pink. Opens up to 8 large blooms.

PICARDY—Giant. Soft shrimp pink with a blotch of light flesh pink.

RED CHARM—Deep sparkling scarlet, deeper in the throat. 7 to 8 blooms.

ROSA VAN LIMA—Light rose pink. Excellent grower.

SNOW PRINCESS—New fine white of good size and form. Stems never crook.

SPIC and SPAN—Tall ruffled deep pink. Salmon shading.

SPOTLIGHT—Large. Clear deep yellow with small scarlet blotch in throat.

VALERIA—Bright scarlet. Opens 5-7 large nicely ruffled blooms at a time.

YELLOW HERALD—Amber yellow, carmine in the throat. The large wide open flowers are beautifully faced and spaced on a strong upright stem.

Cannas

KING HUMBERT—(Orchid-Flowering). Orange-scarlet with bright red markings.

PRESIDENT—Bright red clusters.

HUNGARIA—Large dainty rose-pink.

WINTZER'S COLOSSAL—Vivid scarlet.

Dahlias

(I.D.: Informal Decorative.
F.D.: Formal Decorative.)

A. D. LIVONI—(Show Type) Beautiful shade of deep pink, free flowering.

avalon—(F. D.) A fine garden variety. Rich large lemon-yellow blooms.

COMMANDO—(F. D.) Clear shade of deep lavender. One of the finest.

GALLANT FOX—(F. D.) Brilliant dark red.

JANE COWL—(I. D.) Lovely buff and old gold shading to a salmon center.

JERSEY'S BEAUTY—(F. D.) Glorious clear pink. One of the finest ever produced.

ROYAL PENNANT—(I. D.) Royal purple, extra large.

MRS. I. DE VER WARNER—(F. D.) A beautiful orchid pink. Lovely large flowers.

MICHIGAN WHITE—(Semi-Cactus) Prolific blooming cutflower. Pure white.

MINIATURE DAHLIAS—Lovely 3 to 4 inch blossoms just like the large ones.

Caladium

FANCY-LEAVED—Rich ornamental leaves marked, veined white, pink and red.

ELEPHANT'S EAR—Huge green leaves.

Tuberous Begonias

CAMELLIA-FLOWERED—Scarlet, pink, yellow, salmon, and white. Top size and top quality.

Lilies

Few flowers provide such regal beauty as lilies, and few are as hardy. Let us suggest the varieties that will thrive best in your garden.

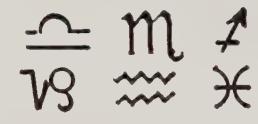
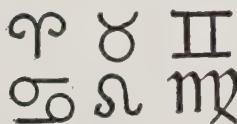
Tuberoses

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of white blooms.

GLADIOLUS



PLANTING BY THE MOON



Phases and Positions of the Moon in 1955

Signs of the Zodiac and Their Accepted Influences

♈ ARIES: Tends to dryness, barrenness. Fairly good for cultivating, spraying and weeding.

♉ TAURUS: Fairly productive. A good sign for planting root crops particularly potatoes and bulbous plants.

♊ GEMINI: Dry and barren. Not good for any kind of planting or transplanting. Kill noxious growths.

♋ CANCER: Moist, very fruitful, most productive of the Zodiac. Planting and transplanting should yield good crops. Irrigate, bud, graft, transplant.

♌ LEO: Most dry and barren sign. Use only to kill weeds, destroy roots, etc.

♍ VIRGO: Moist but barren. Not recommended for planting or transplanting; good for cultivating and destroying.

♎ LIBRA: Fairly fruitful. Seed for hay, corn, fodder, etc. Produces vigorous pulp growth, reasonable amount of grain. Good for flowers.

♏ SCORPIO: Next to Cancer in productiveness. Irrigate but do not dig potatoes.

♐ SAGITTARIUS: Generally considered barren but used by many for onions, seeding for hay, destroying weeds, etc.

♑ CAPRICORN: Earthly, fairly productive. Similar to Taurus but drier. Bulbous flowers, potatoes, tubers, root crops.

♒ AQUARIUS: Somewhat barren. Good only for cultivation and extermination of pests.

♓ PISCES: Similar to Cancer so use for same purposes. Very productive. Do not dig potatoes.

When to Plant

The tables at right show when the moon enters each sign of the Zodiac. It also shows the moon's changes. Under each month, we show first the time at which the moon enters each SIGN (day of the month and hour of the day, Central Standard Time). Then we show the moon CHANGES (day and hour) for each month.

● 1st QUARTER, MOON INCREASING—During 1st Quarter of Moon plant the following: Asparagus, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Spinach, Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat.

● 2nd QUARTER, MOON INCREASING—During 2nd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beans, Egg Plant, Melons, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Tomatoes, flowers, and cereals.

When possible, plant seed while the Moon is in the fruitful signs of Can-

cer (♋), Scorpio (♏), or Pisces (♓). The next best signs are Taurus (♉), Libra (♎), and Capricorn (♑).

● 3rd QUARTER, MOON DECREASING—During 3rd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beets, Carrots, Chicory, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Rutabagas, Onions, Turnips, Tubers.

● 4th QUARTER, MOON DECREASING—In the 4th or Last Quarter of the Moon turn sod, pull weeds, and destroy noxious growths, especially when Moon is in barren signs, Gemini (♊), Leo (♌), Virgo (♍) or Aquarius (♒).

NOTE: All times shown below are Central Standard Time.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
1 ♈ 11:21p	1 ♉ 8:02a	1 ♊ 2:21a	1 ♋ 2:21a	1 ♌ 2:55p	1 ♍ 2:55p
2 ♉ 11:21p	2 ♊ 10:37a	2 ♋ 4:41p	2 ♌ 10:28p	2 ♍ 3:25a	2 ♎ 3:25a
5 ♊ 1:06a	5 ♋ 1:30p	5 ♌ 8:50p	5 ♍ 4:35p	5 ♎ 9:05a	5 ♏ 4:20p
7 ♋ 2:00a	7 ♌ 5:47p	7 ♍ 2:10a	7 ♎ 9:19p	7 ♏ 4:28a	7 ♐ 4:28a
9 ♌ 3:43a	10 ♍ 0:36a	9 ♎ 9:21a	10 ♏ 2:42p	10 ♐ 10:18a	11 ♑ 2:28p
11 ♍ 7:43a	12 ♎ 10:40a	11 ♏ 7:07p	12 ♐ 3:40a	12 ♑ 10:25p	13 ♑ 9:19p
13 ♎ 3:19p	14 ♏ 11:08p	14 ♐ 7:13a	15 ♑ 3:15p	15 ♒ 7:51a	16 ♓ 0:46a
16 ♏ 2:16a	17 ♐ 11:32a	16 ♑ 7:59p	17 ♒ 11:23p	17 ♓ 1:15p	18 ♔ 1:35a
18 ♐ 3:01p	19 ♑ 9:28p	19 ♒ 6:45a	20 ♓ 3:28a	19 ♔ 3:08p	20 ♕ 1:16a
21 ♑ 3:07a	22 ♒ 4:16a	21 ♓ 1:51p	22 ♔ 4:28a	21 ♕ 2:56p	22 ♖ 1:39a
23 ♒ 0:56p	24 ♓ 8:06a	23 ♔ 5:06p	24 ♕ 4:24a	23 ♖ 2:35p	24 ♗ 4:26a
25 ♓ 8:08p	26 ♔ 10:46a	25 ♕ 6:31p	26 ♖ 5:09a	25 ♖ 3:58p	26 ♘ 10:51a
28 ♔ 1:18a	28 ♕ 1:25p	27 ♖ 7:36p	28 ♗ 8:10a	27 ♘ 8:21p	28 ♙ 9:06p
30 ♕ 5:05a		29 ♖ 10:08p	30 ♗ 2:01p	30 ♘ 4:08a	
Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes
● 1 2:25p	● 5 7:46p	● 1 6:41a	● 7 0:37a	● 6 4:15p	● 5 8:08a
● 8 6:43a	● 14 1:40p	● 8 9:46a	● 15 5:00a	● 14 7:37p	● 13 6:36a
● 15 4:16p	● 22 9:52a	● 16 9:36a	● 22 7:05a	● 21 2:59p	● 19 10:12p
● 23 7:03p		● 23 9:40p	● 28 9:29p	● 28 8:02a	● 26 7:49p
● 30 11:05p		● 30 12:13p			
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1 ♉ 9:34a	1 ♊ 8	1 ♋ 9:21a	1 ♌ 1:22p	1 ♍ 1:22p	1 ♎ 1:22p
3 ♊ 10:28p	2 ♋ 4:48p	3 ♌ 3:20p	3 ♍ 2:51a	3 ♎ 2:14p	3 ♏ 0:10a
6 ♒ 10:19a	5 ♓ 2:02a	5 ♔ 7:35p	5 ♕ 4:58a	5 ♖ 4:23p	5 ♗ 2:52a
8 ♓ 8:06p	7 ♔ 11:04a	7 ♕ 10:57p	7 ♖ 7:23a	7 ♗ 8:40p	7 ♘ 8:50a
11 ♔ 3:31a	9 ♕ 2:01p	10 ♖ 2:00a	9 ♗ 10:42a	10 ♘ 3:16a	9 ♙ 6:02p
13 ♕ 8:18a	11 ♖ 5:31p	12 ♗ 5:02a	11 ♘ 3:14p	12 ♙ 0:15p	12 ♚ 5:34a
15 ♖ 10:40a	13 ♗ 7:50p	14 ♘ 8:34a	13 ♙ 9:17p	14 ♚ 11:18p	14 ♚ 6:23p
17 ♗ 11:29a	15 ♘ 9:35p	16 ♙ 1:39p	16 ♚ 5:24a	17 ♚ 11:59a	17 ♚ 7:18a
19 ♘ 0:06p	18 ♙ 1:41a	18 ♚ 9:22p	18 ♚ 4:10p	20 ♚ 0:57a	19 ♚ 6:59p
21 ♙ 2:11p	20 ♚ 4:34a	21 ♚ 8:11a	21 ♚ 4:51a	22 ♚ 10:51a	22 ♚ 4:04a
23 ♚ 7:22p	22 ♚ 0:40p	23 ♚ 9:00p	23 ♚ 5:29p	24 ♚ 7:41p	24 ♚ 9:29a
26 ♚ 4:19a	25 ♚ 0:05a	26 ♚ 9:05a	26 ♚ 3:34a	26 ♚ 11:23p	26 ♚ 11:30a
28 ♚ 4:25p	27 ♚ 0:56p	28 ♚ 6:07p	28 ♚ 9:42a	29 ♚ 0:09a	28 ♚ 11:18a
31 ♚ 5:18a	30 ♚ 0:32a	30 ♚ 11:43p	30 ♚ 0:40p	30 ♚ 11:47p	30 ♚ 10:37a
Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes	Changes
● 4 11:26p	● 3 1:27p	● 2 1:57a	● 1 1:14p	● 6 4:00p	● 6 2:37a
● 12 2:26p	● 10 8:31p	● 9 1:58a	● 8 8:06a	● 14 6:00a	● 14 1:07a
● 19 5:34a	● 17 2:00p	● 16 0:22a	● 15 1:35p	● 22 11:23a	● 22 3:38a
● 26 10:02a	● 25 2:54a	● 23 9:39p	● 23 5:00p	● 29 10:49a	● 28 9:45p
● 31 0:01a					

Let's Do Away With Insects!

To know HOW to fight insect pests you first have to recognize them. The pictures below will help you in identifying the various sucking and chewing insects which will attack your garden.

Insects are spread over the season and in different stages of life from the egg, larva to the bug itself. Their methods of attack vary in two ways—either chewers or suckers. The wide variety of harmful insects in their varied stages of life require in some cases some vastly different chemicals to meet the immediate requirements.

A PORTRAIT GALLERY OF GARDEN ENEMIES SUCKING INSECTS



GLADIOLUS
THRIP, 1/16"



BEET LEAF
HOPPER, 1/8"



CHINCH BUG,
3/16"



TARNISHED
PLANT BUG, 1/4"



RED SPIDER
MITE, 1/60"



MELON APHID,
3/32"



CABBAGE
APHID, 1/32"



SQUASH BUG,
5/8"

CHEWING INSECTS



ASPARAGUS
BEETLE, 7/32"



ROOT MAGGOT,
1/3"



CABBAGE
WORM, 1"



STRIPED CUCUMBER
BEETLE, 1/4"



SPOTTED CUCUMBER
BEETLE, 1/4"



CUT WORM,
3/4" - 1"



SQUASH VINE
BORER, 1/2"

TOMATO HORN
WORM, 3" - 4"



POTATO
BEETLE, 5/8"



FLEA BEETLE
1/16"



MEXICAN BEAN
BEETLE, 5/16"



CORN BORER,
1"



CODLING MOTH,
1/2" - 3/4"



CABBAGE
LOOPER, 1 1/2"



CARROT
WEEVIL, 1/4"



CORN EAR
WORM, 1/4" - 1 1/2"

Vegetables Attacked

ASPARAGUS—The Asparagus Beetle.

BEANS—Mexican Bean Beetle. Aphids. Leaf Hoppers. Red Spider Mites.

BEETS, CHARD and SPINACH—Aphids. Spinach Flea Beetle. Spinach Leaf Miner.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Cabbage Worm. Cabbage Looper. Root Maggots. Aphids.

CARROTS, CELERY—Carrot Weevil. Leaf Tyers.

CORN—Corn Borer. Ear Worm.

CUCURBITS (VINE PLANTS)—Melon Aphid. Striped Cucumber Beetle. 12 Spotted Cucumber Beetle. Squash Vine Borer. Squash or Stink Bug.

ONIONS—Thrips. Onion Maggot.

LETTUCE—6 Spotted Leaf Hopper.

PEAS—Pea Aphid.

POTATO, TOMATO, EGGPLANT, PEPPER—Aphid. Colorado Potato Beetle. Flea Beetle. Leaf Hopper. Tomato Horn Worm. Tomato Fruit Worm. (This is the corn ear worm.) Cut worm.

What They Do

APHID—Sucks. Colors and sizes varied. Found on under side of leaf and on stems. Soft-bodied, wingless—also with long, narrow transparent wings 3 times as long as its body. Causes discoloring or curling of leaves.

ASPARAGUS BEETLE—Gnaws shoots and feeds on foliage.

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE—Chews. 8 black spots on each wing. Spiny larvae skeletonizes leaves.

CABBAGE WORM—Velvety green with yellow stripes. Chews holes in leaves.

CABBAGE LOOPER—Pale green with white stripes along sides. Chews.

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE—Lays yellowish orange eggs in groups of 20-30 on underside of leaves. 5 yellow and 5 black stripes on each wing. Chews.

CUCUMBER BEETLE—Yellow with 3 black stripes on back. Chews.

CUTWORM—Cuts off plants at soil level. Found within 8"-10" radius of plant, about an inch below ground surface. Dull colored, variably-striped. Curled up. Chews.

CARROT WEEVIL—Chews. Legless, brown headed grub. Tunnels into crown of plant, filled with a sawdust like material or sealed up with black exudate to hide eggs.

CODLING MOTH—Pinkish white, brown-headed worms eat holes from side or blossom end of apple core.

CORN BORER—Chews. Found on under side of leaves. Flat masses of pearly white eggs, overlapping like scales and pinkish worm 1" long with dark heads.

CORN EAR WORM—Chews. Green to brownish, with white stripes along sides. Found in silk end of ear.

FLEA BEETLE—Chews. Shiny, black, round beetle. Chews sieve-like holes.

LEAF-HOPPER—Sucks. Found on under side of leaves. Pale green. Slender winged, wedge shaped. Gives leaf tips scorched appearance, puckering.

TOMATO HORN WORM—Chews. Large green worm with yellow markings and prominent horn-like projection at rear.

THRIPS—Sucks. Tiny yellow or brownish slender bodied, pointed at both ends. Narrow plume-like wings. Nymphs wingless, same size and shape, but watery white with bright red eyes.

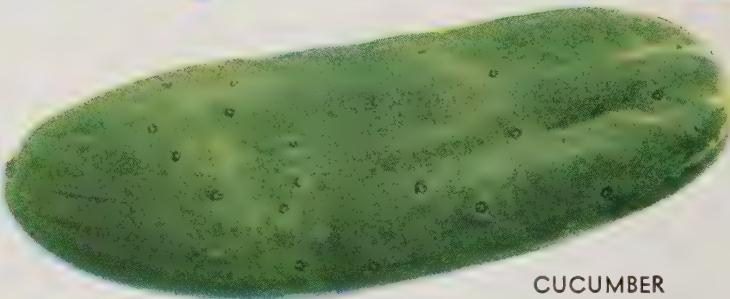
RED SPIDER MITE—Sucks. Found at apple blossom time on under side of leaves. 8 legged, very tiny, reddish, whitish, greenish mite. Causes yellow or brown blotches on leaves with powdery appearance on under side.

SQUASH OR STINK BUG—Sucks. Egg clusters of 25-50 reddish brown eggs found on under side of leaves. Bug flat, brownish and stinking.

Browning's ... Tested Your G



BEE'S
Detroit Dark Red



CUCUMBER
Long Green

Extra Feeding

Don't depend on organic matter only for feeding your vegetables. While it has some fertility value, it won't provide enough. Remember that vegetables growing in a garden are in an artificial environment. You don't want *natural* growth; you want crops to *mature as soon as possible*, and this means extra feeding with suitable fertilizers. Properly used, chemical fertilizers furnish plant food at lowest cost in most readily available form. Provide extra feedings throughout the summer.

Mulching vs. Cultivation

Sometimes half-truths are as good as whole ones. The furor created by the book, "Ploughman's Folly," which advocated a trash mulch at the surface, made sense as far as the mulch was concerned. By plowing or digging in the conventional way and then mulching, the home gardener can take advantage of good soil preparation, plus the very real saving in labor that comes from using a mulch.

With the right mulch, there is no need to weed, no need to stir the soil, and once that mulch is applied, the need for watering (at least in normal seasons) is all but over. This should save hours of valuable time.

How To Mulch

A mulch is merely a covering of some material which won't support weed growth and which is porous enough to trap air. This porous quality is important because it keeps down the loss of moisture from the soil and also keeps the heat of the sun from penetrating deeply and hurting root growth.

A perfect mulch is *well-rotted, old manure*. Never use fresh manure for a mulch because it will ferment and

rot and some of the gases released in this process can damage plants. But, when well-rotted, manure not only keeps down weeds and saves moisture, but can be worked into the soil after the growing season is over.

If grass clippings are allowed to lie on the lawn for a day or two to cure, they can be applied in thin layers, and gradually built up to form a thick mulch. If not dried, they may ferment and cause some trouble.

Peat moss, if moist when applied, and if kept moistened, makes a perfect mulch. But since it may suck water away from the plants unless already moist, it *must never be applied bone dry*, nor should it be allowed to dry out. It is clean, weed-free and a good insulator. Vermiculite, buckwheat hulls, rice hulls, ground corn cobs and clean straw are other materials that are satisfactory.

When To Mulch

Most gardeners wait too long to mulch. *The soil should be moist, but not wringing wet.* If spring rains have made the ground soggy, wait until you can cultivate without packing, and then apply. If the ground is dry, soak the soil thoroughly before mulching.

Mulching And Watering

Always keep in mind that a mulch *does not add any water to the soil*, nor does it prevent the loss of water through the leaves of the plant. If rains heavy enough to penetrate the mulch do not fall, then you will have to water. This can be done by removing the nozzle from the hose and allowing it to flow out on top of the mulch. If the mulch is thick enough, there will be no soil washing.

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You will find the answers to most problems in this book, but it will pay you to come in our store where you will get personal help and expert advice on all gardening questions.

GEO. T. BROWNING CO.

Our Seeds Give Highest Yields

Vegetable Seeds Give Garden a Head Start

VEGETABLES FOR FREEZING

The symbols (fr) following the variety name indicates vegetables suitable for home freezing.

Asparagus

A hardy perennial; will bear over 20-year period if properly cared for. We recommend purchase of ASPARAGUS ROOTS rather than seeds, as roots produce crop 2 years earlier. If seed is used, sow thinly in drills in early Spring. Cover to $\frac{1}{2}$ " depth. Soak seed 24 hrs. before planting. Sow in loose, rich, moist soil after weather warms up. Thin to stand 6" apart. When a year old and in early spring transplant to well enriched beds in permanent position, 24" apart, in rows 20" apart. Set in hole so that crown is 8" below surface, but only cover tips with 3" of soil. As plants grow, fill in until level. Don't cut first year after setting.

MARY WASHINGTON (fr)—Highly rust resistant. Heavy yielder, producing early large shoots of rich, dark green color with tightly closed tips.

Beans

Sow in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' apart. Plant seed $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" deep and 3" to 4" apart. Do not plant until weather is warm and settled. Press soil around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Keep cultivated until plants blossom. DO NOT CULTIVATE when blossoms are at prime or when plants are wet with dew. Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout season.

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

BOUNTIFUL (fr)—48 days. The earliest flat pod variety used extensively by home and market gardeners. Pods are flat, clear light green, stringless, brittle and tender.

PLENTIFUL—53 days. Stringless, tender, good flavor. Does best in heavy soil.

TENDERGREEN (fr)—52 days. Good sized bush with long round pods of medium green color. Pods are straight and string-

less. The leading all purpose round pod bean. Heavy producer.

TOPCROP—50 days. Very hardy and dependable cropper. Mosaic resistant. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long. Round, medium light green pods, completely stringless.

WADE—53 days. Excellent quality and heavy yielder. Judged to be the finest all purpose green pod bush bean yet produced. Stringless, smooth and of a distinctive dark green color. Resistant to common mosaic and powdery mildew.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

CHEROKEE—50 days. Vigorous, prolific, uniform with long, straight and meaty golden yellow oval pods of good quality.

PENCIL POD WAX (fr)—54 days. Popular wax pod in home and market gardens. Highly dependable and productive.

TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX (fr)—50 days. Superior to the old Improved Golden Wax. Very productive and compact plant. Pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, thick, flat, light golden yellow. Stringless and tender.

Beans (Pole)

In warm ground, set poles 4' to 8' long slanting a bit to the north in rows 4' apart. (Extending north and south the poles will be 3' apart in the row.) Plant 5 to 8 beans about 1" deep around each pole. When growth is sufficient thin to four plants.

KENTUCKY WONDER (fr)—65 days. The leading pole bean, the best known and most widely used. Prized for its flavor, both in snap and green shelled stage. Kept picked, they will bear all season.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX (fr)—68 days. Unsurpassed among the wax-podded pole varieties. Heavy producer, waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless.

SQUASH, Uconn

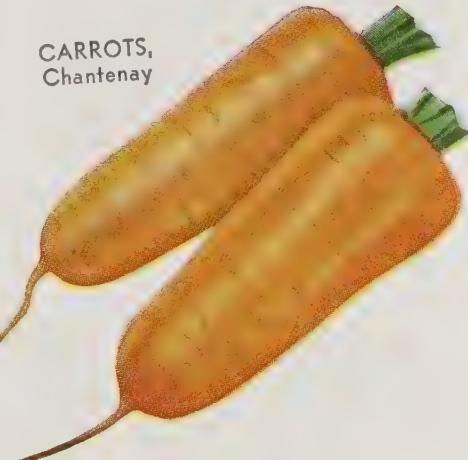


TOMATOES, Rutgers

EGGPLANT
Black Beauty



CARROTS,
Chantenay



BEANS, Topcrop



Vegetables That Keep

• • FREEZING • CANNING • STORING • •

Plan to make your garden work for you all year by freezing, canning and storing vegetables fresh from the garden.

Freezing is probably the best way of preserving vegetables, and properly prepared, frozen foods keep their natural color, attractiveness and nutritive value. No matter what vegetable is being frozen, it is essential that it be harvested when it is best for eating. No freezing process will make a first class product out of second class material. Vegetables most commonly frozen are: Peas, spinach, lima beans, asparagus, sweet corn, cauliflower, broccoli, okra and squash.

If you don't have a freezer, plan to eat from your garden all winter by canning your vegetables. Several methods can be used—water bath canners, pressure cookers, steamers or ovens.



You will be able to can practically all of your garden vegetables and enjoy summertime goodness all year round.

Many vegetables can be stored satisfactorily in an unheated basement, garage or storage cellar. For storing, pack vegetables in boxes or baskets in loose moist sand or fine moist soil. Vegetables must be at a proper stage of maturity and free from mechanical injuries and diseases. The best vegetables for storage are: Beets, carrots, cabbage, onions, potatoes, pumpkins, squash (winter), sweet potatoes and turnips.

No matter what method you use to keep your vegetables, remember that it's easy to fight the rising costs of food the year-round if you plan on canning, freezing or storing and making the most of everything in your garden.

SCARLET RUNNER—65 days. A short podded strain which is highly productive. Large beautiful scarlet blossoms make it an outstanding bean for ornamental purpose. Also used as green shell beans.

Lima (Dwarf or Bush)

CANGREEN (fr)—65 days. Productive green seeded bush Lima. Plant growth is similar to Henderson but beans retain fresh green color long after Henderson has turned white. Excellent flavor.

FORDHOOK BUSH 242 (fr)—73 days. Plant large, heavy producer. Seeds are large, white, very thick and plump.

HENDERSON BUSH (fr)—65 days. Most widely used of the baby lima beans for home and market gardens. Productive, high quality, hardy and disease resistant.

Lima (Pole)

KING OF THE GARDEN (fr)—88 days. Outstanding pole lima for heavy production and climbing ability. Numerous large pods filled with 5 to 6 large beans of excellent quality.

Beans, (Shell)

RED KIDNEY—95 days. Flat large beans, pinkish red to mahogany in color. Rich flavor.

WHITE NAVY—95 days. Small seed, almost round and white. Hardy, prolific. Most popular for baking.

Beets

Deep, rich sandy loam produces finest beets. As soon as ground can be worked sow in drills 18" apart and press soil firmly over seed. Each "seed" is a fruit with several true seeds. No matter how thinly beets are sown, they will need thinning. Make three sowings, one early, one three weeks later and one 60 days before fall. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (fr)—55 days. Widely grown for early beets. Flattened globe shaped roots with small tap root. Excellent quality, tender and sweet.

DETROIT PERFECTED (fr)—60 days. Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep oxblood red. Sweet and tender.

EARLY WONDER—54 days. Outstanding early variety. Tops medium size, uniform medium green tinged with red. Roots flattened globe, uniform, small tap roots. Dark red with purplish red flesh. Fine quality and flavor.

Beets, Stock (Mangel Wurzel)

MAMMOTH LONG RED—110 days. Very popular, 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red flesh with rose tinge.

Broccoli

Plant and cultivate like cabbage and cauliflower.

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING (fr)—70 days. Plant bears a succession of sprout-

ing heads about 5-in. long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others 8 to 10 weeks.

DE CICCO (fr)—70 days. An early market and freezing variety of recent introduction. The plant is tall, erect, with a fairly loose central head of yellowish green, followed by a good crop of side sprouts.

Brussels Sprouts

Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture. As sprouts begin to form remove lower leaves so that all nourishment sent to lower stem will be forced into the sprouts. Do not use until after heads have matured.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED—90 days. Plant dwarf and compact, 20" tall, producing solid, round, cabbage-like balls of 1½" which mature in succession.

Cabbage

Sow seed in drills 6" apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 to 6 to the inch. Firm soil after covering, then water thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates 3 to 8 days depending on temperature. Transplant to open ground when plants have made fourth pair of leaves. Space 12" x 24". Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large.

Yellows Resistant Varieties

MARION MARKET—78 days. Large, firm, round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7-in., 4-lb. heads.

WISCONSIN HOLLANDER—105 days. Late, excellent for winter storage and kraut. Similar to Hollander and Danish Ballhead. 7 to 9-in., 8 to 9-lb. heads.

Standard Early Varieties

COPENHAGEN MARKET—68 days. Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½ in., 3½ to 4-lb. heads.

GOLDEN ACRE—65 days. Extra early variety producing uniform well-balanced head. Weighs about 3 lbs. Fine quality.

Late or Winter Varieties

CHIEFTAN SAVOY—88 days. Flattened globe-shaped. Crumpled leaves. Outstanding quality.

PENN STATE BALLHEAD—105 days. Special strain of Danish Ballhead. Heads almost globular. Excellent winter keeper and high yielder. Good for kraut.

Red Variety

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round. Purplish-red heads. Good keeper, 6 to 8-in., 7 to 8 lb. heads. 100 days.

Chinese Cabbage

Must never be grown as a spring crop since it will only go to seed. Plant after June 15, as days are getting shorter, then it will head. An excellent succession crop to follow early peas.

CHIHILI—70 days. One of the most popular sorts of Chinese Cabbage. Early in season and dependable. A distinct, long, straight, pointed type head. At the edible stage it is very firm, well balanced, crisp, tender, and of sweet flavor.

WONG BOK—75 days. A short, blocky, solid, sure-heading variety, good for market or home use. The light green outer leaves are tightly folded, blanching the inner part into a solid, crisp, tender, white head of fine quality.

Carrots

Use sandy loam enriched by manure the previous year, if possible; but any good land if deeply and well worked will produce a good crop. Sow seed as early as ground can be worked. Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1" deep in drills 16" to 18" apart. Press soil firmly above seed. When plants appear use cultivator or wheel hoe and thin from 2" to 6" apart, according to type. Keep cultivated.

CHANTENAY, RED CORED (fr)—70 days. Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long. Red cored.

DANVERS HALF LONG—75 days. Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing.



RED vs. YELLOW

More people grow tomatoes than any other vegetable. It's because tomatoes are very healthful and delicious and they play such an important and varied part in the everyday family diet. Red varieties are most commonly grown, but yellow JUBILEE, the golden-fleshed, mild, sub-acid variety, is relished by those who can't get along with the more acid red sorts. JUBILEE slices beautifully for garnishing, and adds an attractive golden color to the salads. Try growing this yellow variety this year along with the red. If you have plenty of space and a long growing season, you can choose from the following excellent red varieties: EARLIANA, a first-early; PRITCHARD, RUTGERS or MARGLOBE, mid-season croppers and STONE IMPROVED, a good late, which is notably fine for slicing and canning.

IMPERIDA—77 days. A brand new carrot with a long, slender root, and a short strong top. The roots are a deep orange and from 7" to 8" long.

IMPROVED IMPERATOR (fr)—77 days. Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Roots tapered to semi-blunt.

NANTES IMPROVED CORELESS (fr)—70 days. Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange and practically coreless.

OXHEART OR GUERANDE—72 days. Excellent for shallow soil, easy to harvest. Chunky, tender and sweet. Bright orange.

Cauliflower

Needs rich soil and abundant watering. Cultivate same as cabbage but protect heads from sunlight to insure the prized white curd. This is done by gathering leaves together loosely as soon as heads begin forming, and tying them well at the top.

EARLY SNOWBALL (fr)—55 days. Best and most widely used early variety. Medium, firm compact heads of fine flavor. 6-7 inches in diameter.

Celeriac

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—120 days. (Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick.

Celery

Start in shaded hotbed 60 days before needed. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Transplant when 6" high. In setting outdoors, don't get soil in or over crown. Set 7" to 12" apart. Soil must be rich, moist and loose. As soon as plants have grown to 14" to 15" tall, set 12" boards on both sides of row and hold in place with earth. Or 4" drain tile can be used to blanch individual stalks. Celery must have warm, settled weather. If chilled, plants are likely to go to seed. Keep soil well fertilized and moist. Crop matures in cool autumn.

GIANT PASCAL—140 days. Late variety for winter use. Large plant, dark green leaves. Big solid stalks that blanch to yellow white.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING, DWARF—115 days. Compact plants, yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks, nutty flavor. Blanches readily.

GOLDEN PLUME—112 days. Early, medium plant with compact, full heart. Blanches early to golden yellow.

Collards

Sow seed heavily and transplant when 4" high, or sow in rows in permanent beds and thin to 16" to 18" apart when plants are well started.

SOUTHERN OR GEORGIA—75 days. An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil.

Sweet Corn

Rows should be 3' to 4' apart. Seed 12" to 18" apart in rows or hills, covering with fine soil 1" to 2" deep firmly pressed down. In hills, plant 4 to 6 grains per hill. Later thin to 2 to 3 stalks to a hill. Make several plantings at intervals of 14 days for continuous crop.

The Most Food in the Least Space

2' Early Peas Followed by Winter Squash	25'
1 1/2 Carrots, Sown With Radishes Followed by Turnips	15'
2 1/2 Tomatoes, Staked, Planted With Leaf Lettuce and Greens	15'
2' Onion Sets Then Fall Spinach	15'
2' Early Cabbage Then Late Beets	15'
3' 1 Row Bush Beans	15'
1' 1 Row Pole Beans On Fence If Available	15'

A well planned garden for a small lot.

Plan to get the most out of your garden by successive planting, and companion cropping. The garden plan here shows how to get the most out of the least space by utilizing these two methods.

Successive cropping may be carried out in two ways. One crop may follow another in the same season . . . late cabbage or sweet corn may be planted in the space from which early peas, beans lettuce or radishes have been harvested.

Companion cropping is the growing of two or more crops on the same area at the same time. The early crops will have time to mature and be harvested before the later ones will require the entire space for full development.



WATER-MELON
Dixie Queen

Hybrids

We offer Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties known as the best for your garden—the finest that can be produced anywhere. We list here only a few of these choice kinds. Whatever your needs or your preference, be sure we can supply you with the kind of corn you want.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—All America Silver Medal 1955. 73 days. An especially valuable early variety because of its good quality, yield, disease resistance, attractive appearance and color. 12 to 14 rows of golden yellow kernels.

IOANA (fr)—83 days. Ears 7½" to 8", well filled with 12 or 14 rows of deep, medium narrow, light yellow kernels. Highly resistant to drought and bacteria wilt.

IOCHIEF—83 days. A yellow hybrid sweet corn with sensational qualities. Sugar sweet and tender—stays prime longer.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM (fr)—80 days. Extremely uniform. Ears 10 to 14 rows, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Highly resistant to Stewarts disease.

MARCROSS (fr)—64 days. An early, wilt-resistant hybrid, producing deep golden yellow kernels 7 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 6" to 7" long, with 12 to 14 rows of large sweet kernels.

Open (Pollinated)

BLACK MEXICAN—83 days. Pure white corn with purplish-black seed. Ears are 7" to 8" long, 8 straight rows.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN or SHOE PEG (fr)—92 days. Prolific late variety favored by canners. Irregular kernels, very deep.

GOLDEN BANTAM (fr)—79 days. The best and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed, kernels broad, with tender hull.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—93 days. White, large ears about 8" long. Very sweet. Good late variety.

Cucumber

Select soil fully exposed to sun and enrich thoroughly with fertilizer. Sandy soils with plenty of compost are best. Roots have difficulty on heavy soils. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a "hill." Plant each hill about 36" apart. Cucumber vines like

to stretch out, so plant rows about 4 feet apart. The old tale that melons or squash will cross pollinate with cucumbers and affect their taste if planted nearby is untrue. When vine is 6" long, thin to three strongest plants. Keep fruits picked to promote continuous fruiting. Use plenty of moisture; cucumbers are 90% water.

A AND C—A long dark green cucumber which merits a trial. Uniform, nearly cylindrical, rounded at ends.

CUBIT—68 days. Midseason. 9 to 10-in. long, tapered ends, good color.

LONG GREEN IMPROVED—70 days. Black spined, good pickling. Grows 10 to 12 in. long.

MARKETER—68 days. Fine new variety, very prolific. Attractive rich, dark green color, carried right down to blossom end. Crisp, icy white flesh. 7¾-in. long 2¾", diameter.

NATIONAL PICKLING—55 days. Rich dark green. Straight and rather blunt at ends but not chunky. Best all-around pickler.

STRAIGHT EIGHT—68 days. Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green.



ONIONS
Sweet Spanish Yellow Globe



MUSKMELON
Golden Delight

Eggplant

Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

BLACK BEAUTY (fr)—83 days. Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keeps well. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early maturing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HYBRID—78 days. Developed for short season areas. Round to olive shape fruits, growing low.

Endive

Strictly a cool-weather crop: gets bitter at temperatures much above 80 degrees. Even moderately warm weather causes the plants to produce seed stalks. Plant very early. For late fall, sow early in middle autumn. Use last planting as late fall salad crop, and store surplus in cold frame or cellar by digging each plant with ball of soil. Plant in shallow drills with rows spaced 18" apart. When 4 inches tall, thin out to stand 6 inches to a foot apart. To blanch gather the outer leaves together and tie with soft twine. Do this when plant is nearly grown. Strings should be untied after a rain to permit leaves to dry.

FULL HEART OR BATAVIAN—90 days. A strongly bunched mass of thick, slightly crumpled leaves, well blanched heart. Upright growing plant about 12 inches in diameter.

GREEN CURLED RUFFEC—90 days. Plants 16 to 18-in. in diameter. Fine fall variety. White, tender, fleshy.

Herbs

(Aromatic, Medicinal and Kitchen)

ANISE—75 days. An annual—used for garnishing, seasoning and for cordials. Seeds have an aromatic-flavor. Plants 14".

BASIL—SWEET—85 days. Annual; Ht. 12" to 18". Leaves, green or dried, are chiefly used as a seasoning for soups, stews, etc. 85 days.

BORAGE—80 days. Annual; Ht. 12-18". Young tender leaves are used as salad and also used to flavor lemonade and other cooling drinks.

CARAWAY—70 days. Biennial; Ht. 18-24". Seeds used for flavoring. Young leaves shoots used for flavoring salads.

CORIANDER—75 days. Annual; Ht. 24-30". Seeds used for flavoring in candy and to mask taste of medicine.

CHIVES—80 days. Perennial; Ht. 6". Tops, finely chopped for adding mild onion flavor to soups, stews, salads, etc.

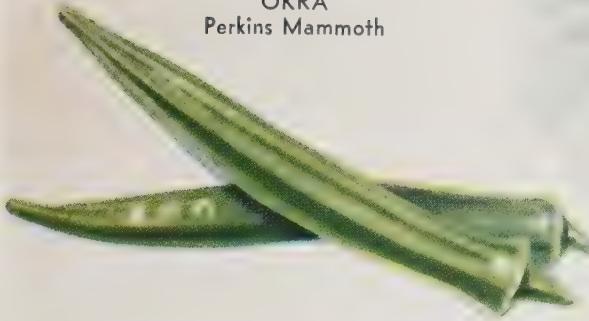


LETTUCE, Early Curled Simpson

RADISH
Early Scarlet Globe



OKRA
Perkins Mammoth



DILL—70 days. Annual; 2' to 3'. Seeds and leaves used for flavoring—especially for dill pickles.

FENNEL, SWEET—60 days. Biennial; Ht. 2' to 4'. Leaves are used for garnishing, fresh stems tender, eaten raw like celery or in salads. Seeds used for flavoring.

MARJORAM, SWEET—70 days. Annual; Ht. 1' to 2'. Used for seasoning either fresh or dried.

ROSEMARY—Perennial used as annual; 2' to 4'. Fragrant odor and warm, pungent taste, acceptable seasoning.

SAGE—Perennial; Ht. 14" to 16". Used for seasoning either fresh or dried.

THYME—85 days. Perennial; Ht. 8" to 12". Aromatic foliage used as seasoning.

Kale or Borecole

Early fall or spring sowing. Either in rows or broadcast. To produce large plants have rows 2' apart and thin to 2' in rows. Leaves are best after coming of cool weather in fall.

DWARF BLUE CURLED SCOTCH—55 days. Wide spreading, fine curled blue-green plant plume-like leaves. Used as a vegetable and for ornament.

Kohlrabi

Sow seed in early spring or fall and when well established thin to 6" apart in the row. Even better to start it in beds and transplant same as cabbage. Planting at intervals of 10 days gives tender bulbs until hot weather. Must be used when young. Woody when old.

WHITE VIENNA EARLY (fr)—55 days. 8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh.



PEPPER
Pimento

ON RADISHES

This is usually the first crop to mature: plant as early as the soil can be dug. Feed liberally for quick growth. Sow a 10 foot row every ten days until the weather turns warm. Start planting again with the coming of cool weather in the fall. The fall and winter types are sown in mid-summer to mature in the fall for storage.

The secret of crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth, and prompt picking.

Lettuce

Keep lettuce growing rapidly for best results. A light, rich soil needed for this. Earliest varieties must be started from seed in cold-frame. As soon as open ground can be worked, transplant. For later use, sow seed in open ground as soon as weather is favorable. Thin plants in rows 4" to 8" depending on variety.

Remember that lettuce is a fast-growing, rich feeding crop. Give it plenty of water. And use your compost or well-rooted manure liberally on the lettuce row. A light sprinkling of nitrate of soda will pay, too, because lettuce thrives on lots of nitrogen.

Heading or Cabbage

BIBB—54 days. Early, small headed lettuce of excellent quality and flavor. Perfect for home gardens. Very smooth, dark green leaves, bleaching to yellow.

BIG BOSTON or MAMMOTH BOSTON—75 days. Popular for cold frames forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact, heads with creamy yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown.

GREAT LAKES—83 days. An outstanding Iceberg or Crisp-head type. A summer lettuce that stands heat well and is very resistant to tip burn. Heads medium, solid.

IMPERIAL NO. 847 (FLORIDA ICEBERG)—83 days. Heads are of good size and solid. Does well in hot weather, and resistant to tip burn. Hardy.

NEW YORK NO. 12—85 days. The standard crisp-head lettuce. Large globular shaped head, dark green with blanched, silvery white heart. Successfully grown outdoors spring, summer and fall.

WHITE PARIS COS or TRIANON—66 days. Medium large self-folding dark green loaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior.

Loose Leaf Varieties

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—46 days. Light green, frilled and crumpled.

GRAND RAPIDS—43 days. Erect, compact plants. Light green, broad heavily fringed. For forcing or early planting.

OAK LEAF—43 days. A popular leaf lettuce for home gardens. Rich, dark green leaves, tender and delicious. Fine resistance to hot weather.

SALAD BOWL—44 days. Delicious bowl-full of rich green leaf lettuce.

Melons

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

Easily injured by cool weather. Before planting, spade liberal forkful of well rotted manure into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Thin plants to four per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. On moist ground, use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting. If grown in cool weather or where nights are cold, will not bear well and melons will have poor flavor.

BENDER'S SURPRISE—85 days. Coarse netted 7-lb., oblong fruit, distinctly ribbed hard greenish-yellow skin. Flesh bright salmon.

HALE'S BEST—86 days. Flesh thick, deep salmon-pink, sweet and tasty. Heavily netted rind, with faint stripe. Small seed cavity. Outstanding variety, resistant to powdery mildew, 4 lbs.

HEARTS OF GOLD or IMPROVED HOODOO—94 days. Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey netting. Thick, salmon flesh, tender sweet.

HONEY ROCK or SUGAR ROCK—85 days. Round, 4-lb. fruit. Gray-green skin, coarse, sparse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor.

PEAS, Little Marvel, Thomas Laxton



Fences and Stakes

Staking is done for two reasons . . . first, to help support weak and sprawling plants, and second to conserve space.

If you have a fence around your vegetable garden, or even at the back of it, utilize it by allowing your pole beans or cucumbers to climb them.

All cucumbers will climb if they are permitted to do so. Even those with the largest fruits so heavy that you might think that they would need support, seldom do.



When staking your tomato plants, there are several methods which have been proved satisfactory.

One method used to keep the tomatoes off the ground, is a low wood trellis and another is the use of a barrel hoop, supported about 18 inches above the ground by stakes 3 to each hoop. Most commonly used, however is a 4-foot (above ground) stake to which each plant is tied and pruned. If you use this method, set the plants 2 1/2 feet apart each way.

Peas and limas require brush stakes, and the taller growing sorts either chicken wire, or a tall brush stake. The twiggy brush should be placed at planting time. For the tall sorts it should be about 4-5 feet high after the stems are sunk in the ground. It should be close enough together so that no wandering tendril will fail to find support.

By succession planting, you can have beans in your garden all season.



PENNSWEET—All America Bronze Medal 1955. 85 days. A very early muskmelon with small size fruit. A good yielder of high quality, sweet, thick flesh. Recommended chiefly for short season areas.

PRIDE OF WISCONSIN—85 days. Small seed cavity and thick, orange flesh, excellent flavor. Matures early. Large size.

ROCKY FORD—88 days. Fruits small with rather large red cavities. Nearly round. 2 1/2 lbs. No ribs. Flesh thick and green with golden tinge at center. Very juicy and spicy. Excellent quality.

Watermelon

Requires about same culture as muskmelons, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

CONGO—90 days. Oblong, blocky dark green fruits faintly striped lighter. Resistant to Anthracnose.

DIXIE QUEEN—85 days. Very prolific. Bright-red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET or WONDER-MELON—85 days. Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET—78 days. Icebox size, very good flavored strawberry red flesh. The best midget so far produced and recommended where standard or large sized watermelons do not mature satisfactorily.

STONE MOUNTAIN—85 days. Also called Dixie Belle. High quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich, scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips.

TOM WATSON—92 days. Red heart strain. Large fruit, uniform cylindrical.

Mustard

Sow as early as possible in the spring. Keep rows 6" to 12" apart and cover with soil 1/2" deep. You may also sow seed in autumn to raise greens.

FORDHOOK FANCY—50 days. Upright growing, mild variety. Bright green leaves, plume-like and deeply fringed.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—40 days. Large, frilled and crumpled. Light green leaves.

TENDERGREEN—35 days. Wholesome, quick growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors.

Okra or Gumbo

Sow in rows about 3" apart. Cover seeds with about 1" of fine soil firmly

pressed down. Thin plants 18" to 24" apart when they reach 3" growth. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick before woody fibres develop.

CLEMSON SPINELESS—55 days. Pods are rich green, straight, uniform ridged and of best quality.

DWARF LONG POD—65 days. Early, prolific dwarf growing sort. Dark green fluted, 5 to 7-in. pointed pods. Most desirable, compact growing okra.

PERKIN'S MAMMOTH—68 days. Early and prolific. Very tender, long pods. Deep green and slightly corrugated.

Onions

Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When the plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Leave 4" apart for globe-types and 6" for the big Spanish types to mature for dry onions. Latter can also be started indoors for larger bulbs and can be set out 6" apart after frost danger has passed. All onions need liberal feeding and watering. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand weed every two weeks in summer.

Yellow Varieties

YELLOW SWEET SPANISH—112 days. Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh.

YELLOW GLOBE EARLY—95 days. An oval shaped straw-colored onion. White flesh, crisp and mild. Splendid keeper.

White Varieties

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—115 days. Best of the whites. Medium-sized, round, solid white bulbs, fine thin skin. Waxy white flesh, mild and fine grained.

WHITE BUNCHING—95 days. A good Spring appetizer. Crisp and mild. Fine for cooking when grown larger.

WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVERSKIN—100 days. Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler.

Red Varieties

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—110 days. Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish-red. Strong flavored flesh, white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive.

Plant Early and Replant Later

To get the most out of your garden, plan to plant and replant certain crops for successive yields.

BUSH SNAPBEANS—every two weeks until the middle of August. **BUSH LIMAS**—two plantings. First, after all danger of frost and second first week in June.

POLE SNAPBEANS—early and late. Two plantings until July 15.

BEETS—successive plantings after all danger of frost, every two weeks until middle of July.

CABBAGE—three plantings. First and second from plants started inside, and third crop sown in the open ground between the middle of June to the first of July.

CARROTS—two crops, early spring and first of June. **CORN**—early mid-season and late varieties. **KALE**—early spring and midsummer.

LETTUCE—April to May and then again in August. For a continuous supply sow seed every two weeks or plant varieties that mature at different dates.

ONIONS—sets early, followed by plants from seed. **SPINACH**—Cool season type and warm season type. **TURNIPS**—two crops.

Onion Plants

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for prices.

Onion Sets

Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant set right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

Parsley

Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water overnight before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. Space plants 6" apart. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off leaves. The new growth will be brighter and curlier.

MOSS CURLED or DOUBLE CURLED—70 days. Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine cut.

PARAMOUNT—70 days. The best looking, finest and most uniformly curled. Dark green leaves, tall strong stems.

Parsnips

Needs rich, mellow soil for best growth. Must be planted as early as ground can be worked. Soil must be loose to a depth of 12" and cannot be heavy. Rows should be 15" to 18" apart. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ " and press down soil. Thin out to 4" when plants have made a good start. Cold weather turns starches into sugar and improves flavor. Roots are hardy: leave in ground over winter if desired.

HOLLOW CROWN—125 days. The most generally grown kind. Roots 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. thick at shoulder, 12 to 14-in. long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned.

Peas

Early peas need a light, warm soil; but general crop thrives best in moderately heavy soil. (Avoid fresh manure and very rich or wet, mucky soil as this produces large growth of vine at the cost of quality of the peas.) Plant seed in rows at 2" depth. Keep rows 21" to 28" apart for dwarf varieties and 28" to 42" for the taller types. Gather crop as fast as it is fit to use or new pods will cease to form and those partly advanced will cease growth.

Plant variety Alaska as soon as ground can be dug. Plant wrinkled varieties (which have better flavor) when narcissus buds show color or when crocuses are in bloom. Peas are not satisfactory when weather turns hot. Tall varieties must be staked. Most home gardeners prefer dwarf varieties like Little Marvel. Peas want well-limed soil. Don't forget, inoculation improves production.

Early and Second Variety

ALASKA—57 days. Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight light-green, 3-in. pods.

FREEZONIAN (fr)—60 days. Luscious, melting peas that retain their garden fresh sweet flavor after freezing. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pods packed with 8 or 9 medium sized peas.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS (fr)—62 days. Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5-in. long, with 7 to 9 large peas.

LITTLE MARVEL (fr)—62 days. Outstanding, dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas.

THOMAS LAXTON (fr)—60 days. Medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Retains flavor and sweetness.

Later Varieties

ALDERMAN or DARK-PODDED TELEPHONE (fr)—74 days. Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home gardens, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse. Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contains 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. Seed large, wrinkled, light green.

HUNDREDFOLD or LAXTONIAN—62 days. Exceptionally choice and prolific. Dark green. Rather coarse vines. Straight pointed, well-filled 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pods.

Edible Podded or Sugar

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR—72 days. Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pods, broad, indented, light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, eshy. Contains 7 peas. Seed large, round, creamy-white.

Peppers

Need long growing season: start indoors 8 weeks before plants are wanted. Set plants 15" x 24" and feed liberally for bigger fruits.

Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do no plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

Sweet

CALIFORNIA WONDER IMPROVED—74 days. Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkable thick walls, tender, sweet.

Hot Beds & Cold Frames

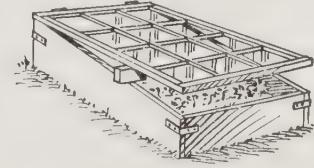
Hotbeds differ from coldframes in that they are supplied with some sort of artificial heat.

Since the soil in a hotbed is maintained at a warm and fairly constant temperature, it provides excellent facilities for the germination of seeds and for the growing of a wide variety of young seedling plants.

The coldframe is an unheated frame, the plants receiving heat from the penetration of the sun's rays through the glass of the sash.

There seems to be a very general idea that coldframes are useful only for the protection of plants during the winter months and that at other seasons of the year they lie idle. Winter protection, however is only one of the many uses to which the coldframe may be put.

It is used for hardening off of seedlings started indoors—to start half-hardy and tender annuals sown three to four weeks ahead of the time they would be planted outdoors.



The cold frame is used to store cuttings of herbaceous plants through the winter, and it is an excellent place to establish division of clumps of alpines and perennials.

Use your cold frame also for forcing early vegetables and hardy bulbs, and in the fall you can store your celery, cabbage, beets, carrots and turnips from your garden.

To get the full benefit from your cold frame, start it early and keep it busy every month in the year.

Proper planning can make your garden produce until frost falls.



Those Long Season Vegetables

One section of your garden should be devoted principally to root crops of a long growing season. These should be planted in rows 2 feet apart to allow for cultivation. This distance also makes possible the growing of a crop of extra early vegetables between the long season root crops early in the spring. For instance, BEETS, CARROTS and PARSNIPS have very small tops when young. During May, June and early July, such vegetables as RADISHES, LETTUCE or GREEN ONIONS may be grown between the rows.

Another section of the garden should contain the greatest variety of crops, because part of them will occupy the ground all season, like SWISS CHARD, BRUSSELS SPROUTS and CABBAGE. Crops like PEAS and LETTUCE will occupy space between the rows during early spring and summer to make room for TOMATOES and PEPPERS. Still other crops like SWEET CORN will not be planted until the middle of June and then in a selection of varieties which will mature in succession.



CAULIFLOWER
Early Snowball

From the hundreds of varieties of seeds we carry in our complete stock, we have selected those that have proven to give the most successful yields and highest quality in this locality, and we offer this compact listing as a safe and sound basis for your garden planting guide. We invite you to come in and see our complete selection of varieties, including many not listed here.

PIMENTO or PERFECTION—79 days. Best of the medium sized sweet peppers. Excellent for stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, about 3-in. long.

RUBY KING—70 days. Bred for size and uniformity. Dark green turning to bright deep red fruit. Thick flesh sweet and mild.

SWEET BANANA—58 days. The pointed fruits measure 6½ to 7 in. long by 1½ in. thick, with a banana yellow color turning to a brilliant red at maturity. The flavor is sweet and appealing, and the flesh is thick for a pepper of this type. Heavy yielder.

WORLD BEATER—70 days. One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh.

Hot

HUNGARIAN WAX—65 days. Slender, waxy yellow fruit about 6-in. long turns red when ripe. Very hot.

LONG SLIM CAYENNE—70 days. The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted.

Pumpkin

Plant in middle of spring among corn; or in hills 8' apart each way. Drop 4 seeds to a hill. If planted in hills, cultivate the same as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather before frost (leave stem 3" to 4" long) and store in warm, dry place.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—120 days. Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow, sweet and coarse.

SWEET CORN, Golden Beauty
All America Silver Medal 1955



PEPPER
California
Wonder



TURNIP
Purple Top
White Globe

KING OF THE MAMMOTH—120 days. Largest of all pumpkins. Valuable for stock feeding and exhibition. Globular, slightly ribbed, flattened, weight 60 to 90-lb. Flesh solid, yellow-orange, coarse, good quality.

SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE—115 days. Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh.

Radish

CHERRY BELLE—22 days. A popular short-topped type for both forcing and outdoor garden use. Round, smooth and red, with crisp firm white flesh. Extra early.

COMET—25 days. Round, bright scarlet skin and tender white flesh which remains crisp for a long time. Ideal for home and market gardens.

CRIMSON GIANT—28 days. Large round, 1 to 1½-in. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—26 days. Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—25 days. Roots thicker toward bottom, 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white-tipped.

ICICLE—27 days. Tapering roots 5 to 5½-in. White, mild flesh.

Fall and Winter Varieties

CHINESE ROSE WINTER—50 days. White flesh, rather mild in flavor. Roots large, 8" long and 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, cylindrical with heavy shoulder.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—56 days. Top-shaped, 3" to 4". Flesh white, crisp and of strong flavor.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

AMERICAN PURPLETOP—90 days. Hardy and productive. Tender firm, light yellow, sweet flesh.

Salsify

Light, rich soil best and it must be stirred to a considerable depth. Sow in rows 18" apart. Cover seeds firmly with ½" of fine soil and thin plants later to 2" to 3" apart in the row. Cultivate the same as carrots.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—150 days. A palatable and nutritious vegetable when cooked. Flavor is remarkably similar to oysters.

MUSKMELON, Pennsweet
All America Bronze Medal 1955





SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck



CABBAGE
Danish Ballhead
and Golden Acre

Spinach

Plant seed in very rich soil in rows spaced 14" to 18" apart. Keep plants thinned out from 3" to 6" apart in the row. (Seed may also be sown broadcast.) Sown in fall for winter use and spring for early use.

AMERICA—45 days. The best long-standing, heat-resisting, heavy-yielding, savoy-leaved spinach. 6 to 8 inches high and spreads 10 to 12 inches.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, LONG STANDING (fr)—44 days. A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer.

GIANT NOBEL—43 days. Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Heavy yielder. Large, thick smooth, deep green leaves.

NEW ZEALAND—65 days. Thrives in dry hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked.

Squash

Follow same planting and culture as for melons and cucumbers. Plant summer varieties 6 or 8 seeds in hill 3' to 4' apart each way and winter squash 8' apart. Plants bear longer if squash is picked off as soon as it is ready for use.

Summer Varieties

CRYSTAL BELL—52 days. Fruits deep bell-shaped. 7 in. across and 5 to 6 in. deep when matured. Deep scallop round the lip of the bell.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK (fr)—50 days. Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—52 days. Pale green fruits changing to creamy white. Milk-white delicious flesh.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—56 days. Prolific bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5-lb., 20 to 24-in. long. 4 to 5-in. diameter.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—56 days. 3½" long, 9" in diameter. Retain their white color at later stages.

ZUCCHINI—60 days. Straight, cylindrical fruits, 3 to 4-lb., 3 to 5-in. through 10 to 14-in. long. Mottled and striped green-creamy-gray. Delicate flavored flesh.

Fall and Winter Varieties

BANANA—115 days. Cylindrical and pointed at blossom end. Thin, gray rind. Thick flesh, fine grained, yellowish orange and of sweet flavor.

BUTTERNUT—80 days. Dry sweet yellow flesh of superb texture and excellent flavor. Has only a small seed cavity. Is tasty baked or boiled. Easily grown and a good keeper.

BLUE HUBBARD—112 days. Blue-gray, slightly ridged fruits. Shell is rough and very hard. Keeping quality excellent. Flesh bright yellow-orange, fine grained, dry and sweet. Desirable for freezing.

GOLDEN HUBBARD—102 days. An early, small variety. Fruits pointed at each end moderately warted. Deep orange.

TABLE QUEEN or DES MOINES or ACORN (fr)—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves.

UCONN—70 days. A highly productive squash of the "Table Queen" or "Des Moines" type. Bushy plants that do not have the rambling characteristics of most squashes. An excellent keeper. Dark green shell with golden flesh. About 5" in diameter.

Swiss Chard

(See Beets, Leaf)

Tomatoes

BEEFSTEAK—96 days. Rich scarlet-red, extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use.

BONNY BEST—70 days. One of the most popular second-early tomatoes. Fruits smooth, solid, bright scarlet red, borne in cluster of 3 to 5 medium size.

EARLIANA—64 days. Open, spreading, medium small vines. Red fruits run to medium size. Thick; smooth fruit.

FIRESTEEL—68 days. Scarlet red. Medium size, almost globular, smooth small core. Fleshy and firm. Practically no cracking.

JUBILEE—80 days. Orange colored fruit. Juicy with few seeds. Weighs about 6 oz. Bears over a long season.

MARGLOBE—75 days. Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid.

OXHEART—90 days. One of the largest pink tomatoes, often weigh 1 lb. Interior is solid with thick, firm walls and small cavities with few seeds.

PRITCHARD'S SCARLET TOPPER—75 days. Medium to large round, with thick, firm flesh and small seed cavities. Brilliant red throughout, coloring right to top, without hard green spots. Free from acidity, one of the best home canners.

RUTGERS—80 days. Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, white thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity.

STOKESDALE—70 days. An extremely important development. Smooth 7-oz. fruit, brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than Marglobe.

STONE IMPROVED—86 days. Medium late. Ripens evenly and is uniform. Fruits large, flattened but deep. Smooth, attractive, scarlet-red, of fine flavor.

VALIANT—70 days. Large-fruited early tomato, Vigorous, medium size plant.

Small Fruited

Red and yellow varieties, shaped like miniature pears, plums, and cherries; very attractive for preserves.

Turnip

GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY—60 days. Medium size, deep yellow with bronze-green top. Creamy yellow flesh of fine texture.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—55 days. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet tender, crisp, white flesh.

PURPLE-TOP STRAP LEAF—45 days. Home and market garden variety. Deep purplish-red on top, white below. Flesh white and never stringy.

FOLIAGE TURNIP—Seven top or winter greens.

VEGETABLE PLANTING Guide

WHAT...WHERE HOW and WHEN

KEY—For "Time to Plant" in fifth column below.

A—As soon as soil can be worked.
B—Two weeks before last spring frost.
C—Week before last spring frost.

D—After all danger of frost.
E—When danger of hard freeze is over.
F—In time to allow maturity before freeze.

	Seed Needed for 50 ft. of row	Space Between Rows (inches)	Space Apart In Row (inches)	Depth to Plant (inches)	Time to Plant	Days Growing Period	Edible Period	Approx. Yield Per 50 ft. of Row
ARTICHOKE	1/8 oz.	48	48	1/4	A			
ASPARAGUS	1/2 oz.	24	20	1/2	A	2-3 yr.	4-5 wk.	25 lbs.
BEANS, BUSH	1/2 lb.	24	4	1 1/2	C	50-70	4-5 wk.	20 qts.
BEANS, LIMA	1/2 lb.	24	3	1	C	60-90	3-4 wk.	32 qts.
BEANS, POLE	1/2 lb.	36	8	1 1/2	C	60-90	6-8 wk.	30 qts.
BEANS, POLE LIMA	1/2 lb.	48	8	1 1/2	C	88	3-4 wk.	1 1/4 bu.
BEETS	1/2 oz.	24	3	1/2	A	55-100	4-6 wk.	1 1/4 bu.
BROCCOLI	1/8 oz.	24	24	1/2	A	80-120	8-10 wk.	25 head
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	1/8 oz.	24	18	1/2	A	70-110	6-8 wk.	15 qts.
CABBAGE	1/4 oz.	24	12-24	1/2	A	75-130	4-6 wk.	35 head
CHINESE CABBAGE	1/2 oz.	24	12	1/2	F	75-85	4-6 wk.	40 head
CARROTS	1/4 oz.	16	3	1/2	A-F	65-85	6-8 wk.	24 qts.
CAULIFLOWER	1/4 oz.	24	20	1/2	A-F	65-90	1-2 wk.	25 head
CELERY	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/4	E	100-140	6-8 wk.	100 stalk
COLLARDS	1/4 oz.	30	18	1/2	F	24-36	until fall	3 bu.
CORN, SWEET	4 oz.	36	9	1	B	65-100	1-2 wk.	100 ears
CORN, POP	3 oz.	34	8	1	B	115		
CUCUMBER	1/2 oz.	48	36	1/2	D	60-100	4-6 wk.	100 fruit
EGGPLANT	1/8 oz.	36	24	1/2	D	110-150	until fall	75 fruit
ENDIVE	1/2 oz.	18	12	1/2	A	80-100	3-4 wk.	50 head
KALE	1/2 oz.	32	22	1/2	A-F	70-100	until fall	50 plants
KOHLRABI	1/4 oz.	24	6	1/2	A-F	55-75	2-3 wk.	1 bu.
LETTUCE	1/4 oz.	18	12	1/4	B	90-120	3-4 wk.	50 head
MUSKMELONS	1/2 oz.	60	48	3/4	D	90-120	3-4 wk.	50 fruit
MUSTARD	1/4 oz.	24	9	1/2	A-F	28	until fall	1 bu.
OKRA	1 oz.	36	15	1	D	50	until fall	450 pods
ONIONS	1/4 oz.	18	4	3/4	A	110-140	4-8 wk.	1 bu.
ONION SETS	1 pt.	12	6	1/2	A	50-100	4-8 wk.	60 bun.
PARSLEY	1/4 oz.	12	6	1/2	E	90-120	until fall	45 bun.
PARSNIPS	1/2 oz.	18	4	1	A	100-150	until fall	1 bu.
PEAS	3/4 lb.	24	2	1	A	50-70	1-2 wk.	1 bu.
PEPPERS	1/8 oz.	30	20	1/2	D	100-140	until fall	300 fruit
PUMPKIN	2 oz.	96	60	3/4	D	90-120	until fall	25 fruit
RADISH	1/2 oz.	12	2	1/2	A	25-30	1-2 wk.	50 bun.
RHUBARB	1/2 oz.	48	48					100 stem
RUTABAGA	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/2				1 bu.
SALSIFY	1/2 oz.	18	2	1/2	A	130-150	fall	300 roots
SPINACH	3/4 oz.	18	5	3/4	A-F	40-60	1-3 wk.	1 1/2 bu.
SPINACH, N.Z.	1/2 oz.	36	18	1	E	70	until fall	50 lbs.
SQUASH, BUSH	1/4 oz.	48	48	1	D	60-80	until fall	60 fruit
SQUASH, WINTER	1/4 oz.	72	72	1	D	100-140	fall	35 fruit
SWISS CHARD	1/2 oz.	18	15	1	A	50-60	until fall	25 lbs.
TOMATOES	1/8 oz.	40	36	1/2	D	100-150	6-12 wk.	2 bu.
TURNIPS, ROOTS	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/4	A-F	50-70	1-3 wk.	1 bu.
TURNIPS, GREENS	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	A-F	50-60		1 1/2 bu.
WATERMELONS	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	D	90-130	3-4 wk.	20 fruit



Plant In A Hot Bed

Certain seed require a longer period of growth than planting in the open ground will allow. These vegetables and flowers should be started in a hotbed (which is in reality a miniature greenhouse). Get a jump on spring and have your plants ready to transplant as soon as the weather is sufficiently warm.



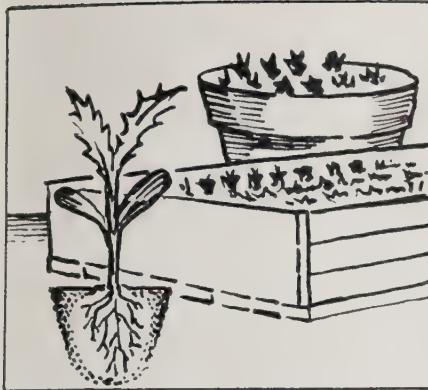
Plant in Cool Soil

The cool, damp days of very early spring will make some seeds germinate better than warm, sunny conditions. The trick is to have the soil in condition for this type of planting. See Guide on this page for vegetables to be planted early, for flowers, see Planting Guide on page 19.



Plant In Warm Soil

When the soil becomes warm, the great planting season is here. Check both flower and vegetable guides (pages 18 and 38) for varieties to plant. Most all of these will develop fully before Jack Frost comes along.



Transplanting Seedlings

The best time to transplant seedlings is after the plants have fully developed their first pair of true leaves. These are usually the second pair of leaves developed on a young plant. Remember, when transplanting into the open to expose the young plants gradually to outside temperatures.

The Compost Heap

The compost heap is a "must" for the permanent garden. Select a spot behind a shed or otherwise hidden (if your garden is in the open) and spread out your garden wastes over this area in a layer six inches deep. Use weeds, old vegetable and flower plants, vegetable waste from the kitchen and lawn clippings. Trimmings from lawn edging are particularly valuable.

On each six inch layer, sprinkle a little lime and a liberal amount of good mixed fertilizer. The fertilizer will feed the bacteria that cause the vegetable wastes to decay. Then apply a layer of good garden soil over the lime and fertilizer. Repeat until the pile is two feet high. Wet down if rain doesn't fall.

In six months all weed seeds and other vegetable matter will be broken down by the bacteria into a rich, home made "manure" that will help make yours a perfect soil.

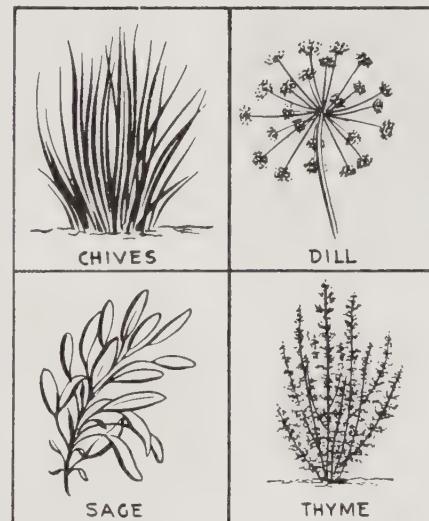
Garden Sanitation
Along with a regular program of insect control, plan on destroying weeds along the edges of your garden, the place where insects hide during the winter. If possible, control the weeds for a distance of at least 25 feet on all sides of the garden. Not only will this eliminate insect hiding places, but it will reduce the number of weed seeds that might otherwise blow onto your garden.

Apply a 5% dust of DDT to the grass and weeds about every three weeks, so that most insects that might otherwise move into the garden will be killed. So will mosquitoes and chiggers.



Space Saving for Small Gardens

Where space is a problem, close planning becomes a necessity. Frequently, leafy plants can be more successfully grown in a limited space if planted in alternate rows with large root varieties. For instance, interplant lettuce with radishes. Save by planting climbers, like pole-beans, with an upright grower, such as corn.



Herbs For Spice

Herbs are again becoming an important crop in many gardens. Originally they were grown because every home needed the flavorings, medicine, and perfume which the herb bed provided. Now that modern science has eliminated the necessity for these uses, the herbs are grown for beauty and choice flavorings.

When herbs were a necessity they were grown in beds or in a special garden. Herb gardens depended more on design for their effectiveness as most of the plants are green or grayish color with unattractive flowers. Some people are making small herb gardens or herb beds today.

Chives are an excellent low border plant. Attractive foliage is crowned with showy purple flowers in spring. The leaves are tasty in salads, cheese, and egg dishes. Sage is an interesting plant for the garden. The crinkled gray foliage is attractive, and the pale lavender flowers are interesting. The leaves are famous for use in dressings.

Basil, marjoram, thyme, and rosemary are pleasing as border plants, while parsley is superb for edgings. Every garden has a place for several of the herbs, and many gardens can have quaint herb beds or gardens.



Plant Late

In the fall, when plants naturally distribute their seed is a good time for certain plantings. As in Nature, large percentages will be lost to winter, but some varieties will develop handsomely and grow during winter's warm days, to give you a head start.

Staking Increases Yields

Properly staked plants insure an orderly garden. Lack of proper staking means that you are reasonably sure to have some wrecked and messy beds later in the season. A heavy rain or wind storm is likely to knock over tall and heavy foliage plants which naturally have stems not sufficiently sturdy to stand up under such circumstances.

Careful tests have shown that on a given ground area more tomatoes can be grown on plants pruned to a single stem and tied to a stake or fence, than in any other way. They ripen earlier, too, and in many ways this method is best for the small vegetable garden.

Keeping tomato plants pruned and tied needs constant attention. At the joint where each leaf grows on the main stem, a branch will develop, and this must be cut or pinched off before it is four inches long, otherwise its removal may weaken the plant.

Delphiniums are the first plants in the garden to show the need for staking. The heavy spikes of bloom on these stately perennials make them singularly susceptible to destruction by winds or heavy rains. Stake them before the buds start to open.

Gladiolus with heavy spikes of bloom are likely to need stakes. Lilies and iris of the taller types also need this assistance. Tall African and French marigolds are tipped over by wind or rain and become a jungle.

The first requisite of good staking is that the stakes should be strong and capable of holding up the plant, but unobtrusive and painted a dull green.



Garden Investments

There are few flowers which give as generously of their bloom and beauty as do the bulbs since they demand little in the way of care and cultivation.

The majority of bulbs will thrive under widely varying conditions of soil and climate, and many of them when they have once become well established will increase in beauty from year to year.

Growing flowers from bulbs and roots is also one of the most rewarding of hobbies. Because bulbs multiply each year and return additional bulbs and bulblets to the grower, it is like a bank account returning interest on your deposit. That's true of dahlia roots, too.

Gladiolus

Gladiolus are among the easiest of all flowers to grow. But while they stand neglect better than most plants, they also respond beautifully to proper treatment. So it is well to note these brief points:

Soil should be well drained, sandy loam, preferably where no glads have been grown for the past 3 years. Cultivation to a depth of about 18 inches is highly desirable.

Full sun is best, although they do fairly well in partial shade. Glads may be set out as soon as frost is out of the ground, but extra-early planting gains little. A succession of plantings about ten days apart gives a long blooming season.

Depth of planting should be no more than 4" in heavy soil and 5 to 6" in light, sandy soil. Planting Glad bulbs too shallow in light soil will cause them to topple over or grow at bad angles. Space bulbs 3" apart in rows 18 to 30" apart. Be sure to eliminate air pockets under the bulbs.

Place bulbs in a well worked trench in staggered or zig-zag row—and cover at first with about two inches of loam. When shoots begin to appear, work balance of loam into the trench.

Watering is important. Glads need an abundance of moisture, especially after the plant is well developed. Cut the spike when first bud fully opens. The other buds will open nicely and give you a longer period of bloom. When cutting gladioli, it is very important to leave two or three of the broadest leaves at the base of the stalk.

Insect Control—It is wise not to delay your weekly dusting or spraying program after the sixth leaf has appeared. D.D.T. dust or spray is almost universally used today. A 5% dust is quite effective. Spray should be applied in a fine mist under heavy pressure. Ask us about our new insecticides.

Dahlias

Any reasonably careful gardener can grow dahlias easily and successfully.

Soil needs of dahlias are no different than those of a good vegetable garden. Drainage and porosity are important.

Fertilizing calls for nothing more than a good balanced commercial fertilizer. Planting is simple. Set stout stakes first. Plant the tuber in a hole 6 inches deep, with eye up, and neck near stake. Cover with just enough soil to hide the tuber. As the eye grows, keep filling in soil.

Culture. Cultivate frequently for about the first 10 weeks. Do not cultivate when flowers are in bud or bloom.

Allow only one main stalk to grow. When stalk is about 10 inches high, pinch out the center just above the 2nd pair of leaves. When buds appear, pinch out all except the central one. Also pinch out all new lateral shoots except the two nearest the main stalk. This helps produce large blooms on low, bushy plants with long stems.

Lilies

Even the swamp lilies will not tolerate wet feet; all must have perfect drainage. Yet they like a moist, cool soil. This means that liberal quantities of old well-decayed compost is essential.

Cannas

While cannas will tolerate cold soil, they usually do not start growing until hot weather comes. If planted in round beds, (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 119 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one to be planted in the center.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

These spectacular foliage plants are particularly valuable because they do well in shade. Start them in a mixture of half sand and half leaf mould at a temperature of over 70 degrees. When the roots are well-developed and the shoot is beginning to show, pot up in rich soil. Set out when weather has become warm and settled.

Feeding tips for better lawns and gardens

Almost every homeowner knows that a beautiful lawn and a fine, healthy garden don't "just happen." To do their best, plants must be fed, as well as cared for in other ways.

Fortunately, plant feeding is an easy job nowadays. While plants require many different elements from the soil (the soil itself can seldom provide all these elements), these can be supplied by just one complete, balanced plant food such as Vigoro Plant Food, Golden Vigoro Lawn Food or Instant Vigoro water soluble plant food. Vigoro takes care of all the vital nutrient needs of plants, regardless of the soil's natural fertility level.

However, while all the plants have the same general nutritional requirements, not all should be fed in the same way. Feeding a lawn, for example, presents different problems from transplanting a seedling or feeding a giant tree. Recent developments in the plant food field now make it possible to feed complete, balanced plant food in new, and even more effective ways. Here are a few good suggestions to keep in mind:

LAWNS In the past there have been two major problems in connection with feeding lawns.

The first is the need for repeated feedings because of the tremendous appetite of healthy, thriving grass and particularly grass roots.

Secondly, there is the "burning problem." Because of improper application (using too much or not watering in) plant foods can cause temporary burning. While injury is superficial, there never has been a plant food that couldn't "burn" if applied incorrectly.

Both of these problems have now been overcome with the introduction this year of new Golden Vigoro Lawn Food. (See below.) Golden Vigoro is made in such a way that it absolutely won't burn grass when applied in recommended amounts. What's more, hun-

dreds of tests have proved it to be the longest lasting complete lawn food you can use. You don't have to feed your lawn Golden Vigoro more than once a season. Golden Vigoro, of course, is made *specifically* for lawns. It provides all the nutrients grass needs from soil to "green-up" sooner and stay green with less watering.

FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, AND BERRIES

A complete, balanced plant food such as regular Vigoro Plant Food is the most effective to use on your garden beds. Apply at the rate of 4-lbs. per 100 sq. ft. before seeding (work it well down into the soil). For established plants, apply around plants or between rows every six to eight weeks.

A popular new method of applying complete plant food is *liquid* feeding with Instant Vigoro. A water soluble plant food such as this has many uses, and provides *double* feeding action—nutrients in liquid form are absorbed through both the plant roots and leaves.

A water soluble plant food is excellent for transplanting, for instance, because it greatly reduces the shock in handling tiny seedlings. When setting out seedlings, use two tablespoons of Instant Vigoro to a gallon of water and pour one cup of solution around roots.

Instant Vigoro is also ideal for feeding established plants (and house plants) through the leaves while you water them and for supplementary feeding of lawns.

TREES Make a series of holes 12 to 18 inches deep with 2" soil augur or pointed stick under drip of the branches. Measure tree diameter four feet from the ground, then feed three pounds of complete plant food per inch of diameter. Fill holes with a mixture of half regular Vigoro, half soil or sand.

**NEW FOOD
FOR LAWNS!**

Golden VIGORO*

COMPLETE LAWN FOOD

WON'T BURN GRASS when used in recommended amounts

Thrifty! A single feeding LASTS ALL SEASON

There's no other lawn food like it. Golden Vigoro is made a patented new way! (Pat. Nos. 2618546, 2618547.) It won't burn when used in recommended amounts. And just one feeding (one to three

pounds per 100 sq. feet) provides season-long nourishment. A wonderful value because it lasts so much longer. Available now in 50-lb. bags.

For everything else you grow:

Regular Vigoro — complete, balanced plant food. Provides all the nutrients that flowers, shrubs, trees, and vegetables need from soil for finest growth and development.

Instant Vigoro — water soluble plant food for liquid feeding. Provides the fastest possible feeding action. Can be applied on soil, on leaves, even on exposed roots. 8-oz., 16-oz., 3-lb., and 25-lb., for feeding house plants or largest lawns.

Your best buys in gardening supplies—The Vigoro Family of Gardening Aids



Cucumbers, Melons, Squash and Pumpkins

Probably the best way to grow these in the home garden is to plant them in water holes. Space the water holes about 9 feet apart in the row, using large cans (they don't have to be new). Punch a half a dozen or so small holes in the sides and sink the can in the ground to the rim. Work the soil deeply and if possible, loosen it with old manure, peatmoss, compost or well rotten grass clippings. Then, when time comes to plant the seed (they should not be planted until the weather is warm and the danger of a late frost is over) space 5 or 6 seeds around each can about 3 inches out and cover with soil about 1 inch deep.

Keep the can filled with water and about every 3 weeks add 1 teaspoon of a balanced plant food to the water.

The most important thing to remember about cucumbers, melons and squash, is insect control. As soon as the seedlings produce leaves, spray with a 3 per cent nicotine dust to destroy aphids. Use this dust once a week for ten weeks. After the third week, add 2 parts of arsenate of lead to the dust to destroy beetles, or use one of all purpose dusts now on the market.

All cucumbers will climb if they are permitted to do so. When garden space is limited home gardeners have found that cucumbers will be happy climbing a fence, whether it is called a climber or not. Even those with the largest fruits so heavy that you might think that they would need support, seldom do.



A Program for Garden Sanitation

About 75% of the work and much of the damage caused by insects can be eliminated by a simple, regular program of sanitation. Preventive dusting or spraying is much easier than waging a losing battle against bugs when they appear. Usually, less than 30 minutes a week should be needed for a regular sanitation program for both flowers and vegetables.

Along with a regular program of insect control, plan on destroying weeds along the edges of your garden, the places where insects hide during the winter. If possible, control the weeds for a distance of at least 25 feet on all sides of the garden. Not only will this eliminate insect hiding places, but it will reduce the number of weed seeds that might otherwise blow into your garden.

Apply insecticides to the grass and weeds about every three weeks, so that most insects that might otherwise move into the garden will be killed. So will mosquitoes, chiggers and harvest mites that can make gardening unpleasant.

The regular use of weed killers will keep down all of the weeds without danger of poisoning animals or children. When using your weed killer around flowers and vegetables, however, be extremely careful not to allow the spray to drift onto these, as most garden plants are as easy to kill as the weeds.

Any spray that will kill grasses will also hurt the soil so that it can't be used for growing plants for several years. If this is not objectionable, use one of the non-selective weed killers and clear the ground of all vegetation (as on driveways, tennis courts, etc.) Ask us for details.

D.D.T. for pest control has changed the whole scheme of garden layout. We can now divide vegetables into two groups—one to be dusted with D.D.T. and the other to be left undusted. The D.D.T. plot should be on the lee side so that wind will not drift from it onto those which should not be dusted. This puts the following vegetables on the side away from the wind—bush and pole beans, limas, beets (unless you want to eat the thinnings as greens) carrots, sweet corn, eggplant, okra, onions, parsnips, peas, peppers, radishes, tomatoes and turnips (again, only if you don't eat

the greens). Facing the wind should be the vegetables not to be dusted, including Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, collards, cucumber, endive, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, muskmelon, parsley, pumpkin, rhubarb, spinach, squash, Swiss chard and watermelon. In general rows get better distribution of sunshine if they run north and south. If this arrangement isn't necessary, better put corn and other tall crops to the north of the shorter crops. Sweet corn should not be planted in one or two long rows, but in several short rows.

Quick-Figuring Chart for Dilutions

• With Liquid Materials •

For Strength	Use to make 1 qt.	Use to make 1 gal.	Use to make 5 gals.	Use to make 25 gals.
1-100	2 1/2 tsps.	10 tsps.	12 tbsps.	1 qt.
1-200	1 tsp.	5 tsps.	6 1/4 tbsps.	1 pt.
1-400	1/2 tsp.	2 1/2 tsps.	3 tbsps.	8 oz.
1-500	1/2 tsp.	2 tsps.	2 1/2 tbsps.	6 oz.
1-600	1/3 tsp.	1 3/4 tsps.	2 tbsps.	5 oz.
1-800	1/4 tsp.	1 1/4 tsps.	6 tsps.	4 oz.
1-1000	1/4 tsp.	1 tsp.	5 tsps.	3 oz.

4 tsps. equal 1 tbsps.; 2 tbsps. equal 1 oz.; 16 ozs. equal 1 pt.

• With Powdered Materials •

Rate per 100 gals.	Use to make 1 qt.	Use to make 1 gal.	Use to make 5 gals.	Use to make 25 gals.
1 lb.	1 tsp.	1 tbsps.	4 tbsps.	4 oz.
2 lb.	1 1/4 tsps.	1 1/4 tsps.	8 tbsps.	12 oz.
3 lb.	2 2/3 tsps.	2 2/3 tbsps.	2 1/2 oz.	1 1/4 lb.
5 lb.	4 1/2 tsps.	4 1/2 tbsps.	4 oz.	1 1/2 lb.
6 lb.	5 1/3 tsps.	5 1/3 tbsps.	4 3/4 oz.	8 oz.

Measures are for material weighing the same as flour. For heavier materials use less. Weigh if possible. Strain before using.

Weed Killers

Our weed killer department, as usual, is keeping right up with the times. And that's saying a good deal now, when miraculous developments which help eradicate weeds are coming in so fast.

Ever since the selective weed killers began to appear, we have kept in close touch with leading authorities on this work. Therefore, we know the new weed killers thoroughly and can safely advise you about their use.

Terra-Lite
GROWS MORE...BIGGER
...FINER FLOWERS
AND VEGETABLES

New Discovery
Transforms
Caked Top Soil
Into Airy Loam!

Terra-Lite* Vermiculite, the magic garden discovery, worked into your top soil, holds and releases air, water and plant food in just the right amounts. You'll have the finest garden you've ever had, with less toil, less watering. Use it for conditioning soil, building lawns and also for starting seeds, rooting cuttings, mulching, storing bulbs—countless other gardening uses throughout the year.

We will gladly help any user to plan wisely in using Terra-Lite. Just ask us. Come in today.

*Terra-Lite is the registered trade mark of the ZONOLITE Company

TRIPLE 20
PLANT FOOD
20 - 20 - 20 ANALYSIS

RAISE AFRICAN VIOLETS?
FLOWERS, VEGETABLES,
LAWNS?

Triple 20 Concentrated Plant Food will grow beautiful healthy blooms and crops. Makes grass grow thick and fast. Instantly and completely water soluble. Contains all needed food elements. Immediately absorbed by plants for faster growth than common, slow eating dry fertilizers. Simply apply as you usually water plants for foliage and root feeding. Won't burn plants. Best for starting cuttings and transplants. Also to soak seeds. 1 lb. feeds 50 ft. of row, 1,000 sq. ft. of lawn.

Another Guaranteed Carbola Product
Carbola Chemical Co., Natural Bridge, N.Y.

STIMULATE PLANT GROWTH

with these

FAMOUS PRODUCTS

GROW cuttings
better...use
ROOTONE®
with Fungicide

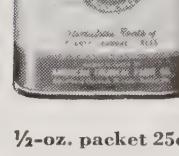
Helps cuttings put out strong roots. Controls damping off and other soil-producing diseases. Use it indoors and outdoors.

1/4-oz. packet 25¢



2-oz. jar \$1

GIVE transplants a head start with
TRANSPLANTONE®
the hormone-vitamin combination



Watch your flower and vegetable seedlings grow bigger and healthier. Get finer blooms, earlier, more bountiful crops. Equally effective for shrubs.

3-oz. canister \$1

IMPROVE your tomatoes with
FRUITONE®

Spray on buds at blossoming time. Plants will set more fruit...bigger and more luscious, too. Will do the same for lime and string beans.

2/5-oz. packet 25¢
2-oz. canister \$1



KILL CRABGRASS SEEDS

as they sprout



\$4.49

One pound can of CRAG Herbicide-1 prevents crabgrass on 6,000 sq. ft. of lawn or 12,000 sq. ft. of garden.

4 oz. can—\$1.50

Feeds plants to beauty!

Yes, Plantabbs actually *feed* plants. Plantabbs "growth" formula includes 11% nitrogen, 15% phosphoric acid, 20% potash. Makes plants grow bigger, healthier, lovelier, indoors or out! Used by millions for over 30 years. 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, \$1.

FULTON'S

PLANTABBS

Complete Plant Food Tablets



KILL THOSE WEEDS the "WEEDONE WAY"

This miracle weed killer contains the powerful 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T

WEEDONE®

Kills over 100 weeds and woody plants, such as dandelions, plantains and other lawn weeds, without killing grass. It also kills poison ivy, poison oak, honeysuckle, and scores of other weeds, including brambles. Does not give off vapors causing injury to desirable growth. Perfectly harmless to people and their pets.

8-oz. can \$1 1-qt. can \$2.75

1-gal. can \$6.75

Weedone Plastic Applicator



ONLY
59¢

Fits any screw-top gallon jug. Made of plastic. Cannot cut or scratch hands.



NEW! Now contains potassium cyanate...and also the miraculous MCP

IMPROVED WEEDONE CRAB GRASS KILLER

Kills crab grass, chickweed and broadleaf weeds, but spares the clover and other deep-rooted grasses. Highly effective, yet nonpoisonous to humans and animals. Just spray the lawn. When it has done its work, improved Weedone Crab Grass Killer turns into a valuable fertilizer. Clean, economical, easy to apply.

6 1/2-oz. can \$1.25 26-oz. can \$3.75
6-lb. can \$9.70

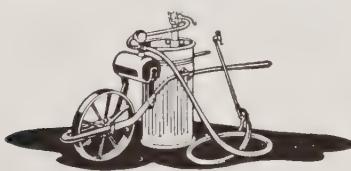
Sprayers and Dusters

Dusters



Various models, made to handle any powdered insecticide, with any desired discharge from a very fine to a very heavy cloud. Heavy duty models for truck farms, orchards, etc. Lighter models for the garden.

Wheelbarrow Type Sprayers



Heavy duty portable outfits for orchard, farm and industrial work. Consult us about models available.

Bucket Spray Pumps

Bucket or barrel types for whitewash, cold water paints, insecticides, caustic mixtures, etc. See our selection of models.

Compressed Air Tank Sprayers

Open top or funnel top, 2 to 4 gallon sized, for all types of farm and garden spray work, whitewashing, etc. Easy to fill, easy to clean.

Continuous Sprayers



Convenient, efficient sprayers for insecticides, fly oils, deodorants, fly repellants, stock sprays, etc. For farm, gardener, poultryman.

Light Hand Sprayers

The right models for the back yard, garden, chicken house, etc.

Cheap sprayers are never a bargain. They do not last and they waste material. They do not give the fine mist necessary to coat economically. They do not have enough force for the use of contact sprays.

That's why you need good sprayers and dusters—built to do the work thoroughly, and to last.

ACME PESTICIDES

ACME ALL ROUND BOMB

Self Sprayer Package



Here's a handy bomb that's ready to guard your prized plants both indoors and outside by just a "press of the lever" at the top of the can. Rotenone, pyrethrins, and piperonyl cyclonene are combined to give instant protection to plants against common insects. **10 oz.—\$1.50 ea.**

ACME 6% CHLORDANE DUST

A Sure Ant Killer

Easy application—just sift on lawns or in gardens. Controls many soil borne pests. In lawns—ants, chinch bugs, chiggers, sod webworm; in gardens—cutworms, earwigs, sowbugs, wireworms, white grubs, and root maggots. **1 lb.—\$6.00 ea.** **4 lb.—\$1.50 ea.**



ACME ALL ROUND DUST

Pump Gun for Easy Application



Dust and duster all in one! An easy-to-use efficient pump gun filled with a combination of insecticides and fungicides for control of common insects and plant diseases. Equally effective for use on flowers—vegetables—bush fruits. **8 oz.—\$8.00 ea.**

ACME GARDEN GUARD

America's Favorite Rotenone Dust



Has many uses in vegetable and flower gardens. Kills most common garden insects of the sucking and chewing types. Safe to use on edible portions of plants right up to picking time. Shake from the sifter package hitting insects to be controlled. **1 lb.—\$5.00 ea.** **4 lb.—\$1.25 ea.**

ACME 50% MALATHION SPRAY

A New Safe Phosphate Type Spray



Sensational phosphate type sprays have been too dangerous for common use. Malathion is a phosphate yet considered one of the safer insecticides. Controls flies, mosquitoes, certain common insects, mealy bugs, certain scale, and mites. Kills flies that are DDT resistant. Useful in dairy barns and on fruits and vegetables to within 14 days of picking time, and on flowers too. **1 oz.—\$4.00. 4 oz.—\$1.00. Pint—\$2.70. Quart \$4.75.**

ACME ALL ROUND SPRAY

Spray or Dust Power



A fruit spray—a flower spray—useful on vegetables—truly an All Round Spray. Combining two insecticides and two fungicides, one or more of which are at work at all times. Helps eliminate the problem of picking special controls for specific problems. **1 lb.—\$1.10 ea.** **4 lb.—\$3.45 ea.**

ACME 5% LINDANE SPRAY

Kills Wide Range of Insects

This new super-killing insecticide gives fast control of a wide range of insects. Especially useful for spraying foliage and flowers; and controlling hard-to-kill bugs in early spray of fruits and vegetables. Also effective on turf and soil insects. **4 oz.—\$7.50. Pint—\$2.40.**



Insecticides & Fungicides

All-Round Bomb (Acme)—Self-sprayer package for immediate and effective protection against common insects.

All-Round Spray (Acme)—Multi-purpose formula for roses, shrubs, fruit trees. This one spray does the job.

Arsenate of Lead—Controls practically all leaf-eating or chewing insects.

Chlordane Dust (Acme)—The new control

for a large group of insects in the lawn, garden, and indoors.

Lindane Spray (5% Acme)—New super-killing insecticides gives fast control of a large range of insects.

50% Malathion Spray (Acme)—Controls flies, mosquitoes, certain common insects, mealy bugs, etc.

Paris Green—For control of chewing insects, particularly potato bugs.

Plant Foods For All Purposes

Whenever you buy plant foods, remember that the safe place to buy them is at the seed store. As seedsmen, we know the plant feeding needs of our area, and our know-how is always at your service. Come in and see us soon and let us help you with your gardening. We carry a complete line of the best supplies to fit all your needs.

Aluminum Sulphate—Use in creating acid soils need for successful culture of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, etc.

Fruitone—The remarkable hormone spray that stops pre-harvest drop of fruit. Sprayed on flowers of tomatoes, it makes a high percentage of the crop seedless. Also beneficial on beans and flowers.

Hyponex, Plant Food—Can be used in dry or liquid form; teaspoonful makes 1 gallon. Contains Vitamin B1.

Lime (Hydrated)—Sweetens sour soil for lawns and clover. Is used as a reducer

and in combination of many insecticides; for whitewash and deodorizing.

Peat Moss—Fine winter protection for lawns; also used as a mulch on strawberry, perennial beds, roses, evergreens, etc. When incorporated in the soil, it promotes growth and supplies humus.

Plantabbs—Clean, white odorless plant food tablets for indoor or outdoor use.

Plant Marvel—A scientific balanced plant food which you dissolve in water for liquid feeding.

Rootone—You can help cuttings to root

faster by dipping them in this hormone powder before planting.

Rose Food—A balanced combination of organic ingredients, selected for the particular "make up" and sequence availability that roses need. Improves the color and size of your roses.

Super Phosphate—Aid plant nutrition and assist the plant to assimilate other ingredients. An efficient fertilizer element for lettuce, truck crops, cereal crops and alfalfa.

Terra-Lite (Vermiculite)—Use as a mulch to protect plants during winter; doesn't mat down or become soggy. In Spring work it around the base of plants as a soil condition. Unexcelled growing medium for flats, aids seed germination, speeds roots development. Also excellent for storing bulbs and tubers.

Transplantone—New Vitamin-Hormone stimulant effective in reducing transplant shock and wilt of all kinds of plants and shrubs. Also effective in bringing about earlier maturity of tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage.

Triple 20—High concentrate plant food in powder form. Instantly water soluble and more quickly absorbed by plants. Contains all needed food elements.



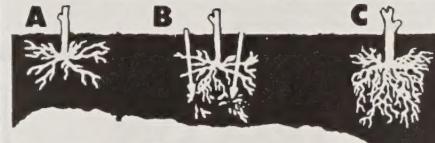
Ask us about PLANT FEEDING

The difference between a good lawn—or garden—and a poor one, more often than not, is A MATTER OF FEEDING. The best grass in the world can't give you a good permanent lawn unless the soil is fed, regularly and correctly. Same way with flowers, vegetables, shrubs, trees.

We want to help

That's why we say, "Talk it over with us!" We don't just sell plant foods. We want to help all we can to make sure you get results.

Whether it's window box or a hundred acres to be fed—we have the right food and the "know-how" and the desire to help!



Secret of Luxuriant Bloom

Surface feeding (A) causes surface roots; dry local feeding (B) may burn rootlets. But Plant Marvel (C)—a scientifically balanced food completely dissolved in water—uses Nature's LIQUID feeding method. You force deep, widespread, sturdy roots. Use it for luxuriant leaves, huge blooms, luscious fruit & vegetables.



Makes 250 gallons liquid plant food! Order a supply today.

Plant Marvel, 622 W. 119th St., Chicago 28, Ill.

HYPONEx

Grows Better Plants Faster
In SOIL, SAND or WATER

Simply dissolve and water all your houseplants, garden flowers, vegetables, shrubs or lawn. Produces stronger plants, more and larger flowers and fruit. Excellent for starting seedlings, cuttings, transplants. Clean, odorless. Won't burn foliage or roots if used as directed. Contains all nutritional elements complete and balanced—plus vitamin B1—instantly available. Results sure.



1 oz. pkt.....	10c	7 oz. can.....	50c
3 oz. can.....	25c	1 lb. can.....	\$1.00
10 lb. drum, makes 1000 gals.....			8.00
25 lb. drum, makes 2500 gals.....			15.00
50 lb. drum, makes 5000 gals.....			25.00
100 lb. drum, makes 10,000 gals.....			40.00

Hotkaps*



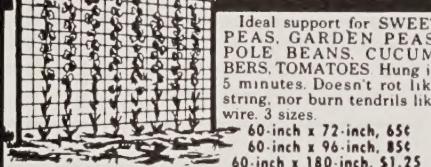
BIG GARDEN PACKAGE of 25 only 95¢—Setter Free Larger Pkgs. of 100, 250, 1000 for Commercial Growers

'TWIST-EMS'*



Box of 200, 4-inch size, 25¢. Box of 100, 8-inch size, 25¢. Box of 100, 16-inch size, 50¢. Pkg. of 50, 8-inch size, 15¢. Pkg. of 35, 8-inch size, 10¢. 250 ft. continuous roll, \$1.00.

TRAIN-ETTS*



TRI-CON LAWN FERTILIZING UNIT

\$5.75

Cheaper
Faster



**The NEW and EASY way
To FERTILIZE
LAWNS—GARDENS**

- Fertilize while you sprinkle
- assured ratio of soluble fertilizer
- no adjustment required
- no possible failure
- long service and dependability
- a three type spray with sprinkler base
- 3 units in one—Fertilizer Applier-No. 100
Nozzle—Sprinkler

TRI-CON ALL PURPOSE NOZZLE

**4-WAY
WATER
RELEASE
\$2.50**



**Complete with nozzle and
sprinkler base**

The only nozzle with the high-velocity reversible cap

Strong stream—full flow

Trigger control (it's in the cap!!!)

Does over 100 jobs BETTER

Garden Supplies and Tools

Many of your garden chores can be made much easier—if you use the new, improved garden tools.

Modern designers have discovered numerous ways to improve the old tools—to make the work easier and to improve results. We have these newer tools for you, together with a good assortment of the standard designs. Next time you're in our store, be sure to look them over!

Garden Gloves

Garden Gloves — Protect your hands—wear gloves in your garden! Canvas or leather, in sizes for men and women.

Garden Hose

Visit Our Store for our newest offerings. Garden hose is now available in good quality and quantity.

Labels

Pot or Garden Labels (Wooden)—Used for marking plants in pots or seed flats, 4 inch, 12 inch.

Wood Tree Labels, Wired. Painted wooden labels equipped with wires for marking trees or shrubs; also used extensively for labeling dahlia tubers.

Plant Bands

Square bands hold almost twice the number of plants as round pots of the same size.

2 in. size; packet of 30, 25¢. (Ask for prices on larger sizes and quantities.)

Plant Supports

Bamboo Stakes—Green, pencil-thickness, 2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft.

Cave-Man Gardeners Get Cave-Man Results

If you have a garden just for the sake of the exercise you get out of it, this won't interest you.

But if it's results you're after—if you want better flowers and better crops with less labor, then consider—

Many of the garden tools now being used by home gardeners are about as out-of-date as the plows made of deer antlers and the spades made from great animals' shoulder blades which the cavemen used.

You may not have noticed it—but garden tool design has moved ahead almost unbelievably in the last decade. Some of our recently developed garden tools let you do as much in one hour as you formerly did in five! Others make play out of jobs that have always been back-breakers. Hoeing, cultivating, weeding have been streamlined and speeded up amazingly.

When we say we can cut your "hard labor" time in half, we're being conservative. Ask us to prove it!

Dahlia or Garden Stakes — Wooden —

Painted green. Strong and durable. Almost rot-proof. Will last several seasons. For supporting dahlias, young trees, etc. 4 ft., 5 ft., 6 ft.

Pots and Saucers

Standard Earthen Flower Pots. Many sizes, from 2 1/2 in. to 12 in. diameter.

Earthen Flower Pot Saucers. 3 in. to 12 in.

Red Paper Pots. Excellent for growing seedlings or for packing plants for shipment. 2 1/4 in. to 6 in. diameter.

Bird Houses and Feeders

Window Bird Feeders—Provides an opportunity to study your bird companions from your window. Ideal for shut-ins and a real companionship for any bird lover.

Bird Houses—A great deal of pleasure can be derived from the birds that will be attracted to your yard by putting out a bird house or two. We carry many types and styles for bird lovers to choose from.

ANDREWS

**FOR BETTER LAWNS...
...AND GARDENS**

2-TUBE SPRINKLER



Flexible and compact! Easy and economical to use! Sprinkles around curves, over uneven ground in widths from 1 to 15 feet.

RETAIL PRICE	{	20 feet \$2.50
		30 feet 3.50
		40 feet 4.00
		50 feet 4.75
		100 feet 8.75

ANDREWS REEL



Makes it easy to wind and store your Andrews sprinkler in a matter of seconds.

6 1/2" Reel \$1.00

10 1/2" Reel 1.80

PLASTIC MAINTENANCE KIT

For repairs on vinyl plastic such as toys, wading pools, sprinklers, etc. 30¢ package

Wild Bird Seed Mixture

Feed your feathered friends the year round with this tempting mixture. All types of wild birds relish this seed. Don't forget to give them plenty in the winter months.

Tools

The next time you get into your tool shed or garage, or wherever you keep your garden tools, look them over! Try to remember how long it has been since you first brought them home. Then—if you want a real thrill—come into our store and see what the modern tool designers have done for you!

Here is a very brief outline of tools now available. But, better yet, come in and see for yourself.

Cultivators, Speedy—4 sharp curved tines, 4 1/3 ft. handle.

Norcross—Adjustable steel teeth.

Hand Cultivator Weeders—3 or 5 prong.



Forks, Spading—4 tines, D handle, light and heavy weight.

Hay Fork—Bent handle, 3 or 4 tines.

Hooks, Grass (Sickles)—Various styles, well balanced designs. Wood handles.

How . . . When . . . Where on Garden Tools

Every gardener needs a good hoe, and preferably two. While the regular field hoe has millions of friends, the square top onion hoe will do more types of work, weighs less, and still do everything the field hoe will.

The steel shuffle hoe is a tool preferred by professional gardeners for weeding and mulching.

A matter of necessity

For deeper cultivation, the five-pronged garden cultivator with long handle will do practically everything a wheel hoe cultivator will, though not as rapidly. It is a tool every small gardener needs.

How long is a shovel?

Those who have not used the long-handled, round pointed shovel should try this tool. It gives greater leverage, can be used for shoveling loose soil, or for spading and turning over the soil.

Flat-head vs. bow end rakes

While more costly than the flat-head rake, the bow end rake is much more efficient. It has the weight balanced better, so it is easier to use.

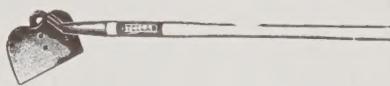
Two trowels better than one!

A good trowel is an essential tool. A cheap trowel is money wasted; it will bend and break. If you have only one trowel, it should be wide enough to dig a good sized hole. If much transplanting is to be done, the narrow bladed trowel is useful.

Potato Hooks—4 broad tines, tumbled.

Shears, Grass—Pinch-proof handles.

Hedge Shears—8 or 9 inch blades.



Hoes, Field or Garden—Various styles.

Onion Hoe—Square top pattern.

Scuffle Hoe—8 inch blade; straight handle.

Warren Hoe—Pointed steel head.

Knives, Asparagus—10" with V-shaped point.

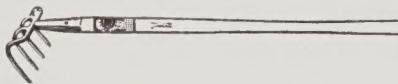
Budding, Propagating and Pruning Knives. See our selection.

Edging Knife—Half-moon blade.

Scythes, Grass, Weed and Bush—Best crucible steel. Visit our display!

Shovels, Square Point—Long and D handles.

Round Point Shovel—Long D handle.



Rakes, Steel, Curved Tooth—Straight handles; teeth on head 1/4" thick.

Steel, Straight Tooth Rakes—Level head.

Wood Rakes—Rigid and strong.

Bamboo Rakes—Fan shaped, strongly made.

Steel - Broom - Rake—Flat, spring-steel teeth.

Pruners, Tree—8 ft., 10 ft., 12 ft.

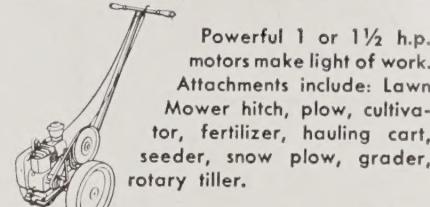


Pruning Shears—Again available in several styles.

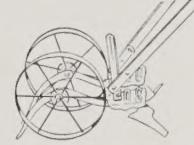
Flower Gathering Shears—They cut the stem and hold the flower for you.

Planet Jr.®

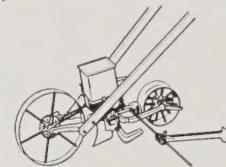
EVERYTHING A GARDEN NEEDS



Powerful 1 or 1 1/2 h.p. motors make light of work. Attachments include: Lawn Mower hitch, plow, cultivator, fertilizer, hauling cart, seeder, snow plow, grader, rotary tiller.



Planet Jr. Single and Double Wheel Hoes have been designed by practical men to do the proper kind of work—the way you want it done.



Planting with a Planet Jr. Seeder has many advantages. The No. 4D Seeder is ideal for a small garden.



Miles of walk are edged with Planet Jr. Edgers—neatly and with minimum effort.

Famed for 80 years as makers of dependable hand, animal and tractor-powered tools for farm and garden.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Inc.
5th St. & Glenwood Ave., Phila. 40, Pa.

Spades, Square Point—Flat Blade, D handle.

Trowels—All-Steel Garden—Made of one handle.

Transplanting Trowel—6" blade of solid steel.

Weeders, Hand—3 steel prongs; short handle.

Lawn Weeder—Curved forged-steel blade.

Weeder and Hoe Combined—A labor saver.

Dandelion Weeder—V-shaped design.

Rowe'l-Ezy All Purpose Lawn & Garden Edgers

Rowe'l-Ezy "Rocket." Close coupled sidewalk edger. Designed and built to the same high standards of quality and workmanship that go into all Rowe'l-Ezy products. Features a new Rowe'l-Ezy shearing action; cuts either forward or in reverse.

Model 50

\$3.95



Rowe'l-Ezy "DeLuxe" with offset driving wheel is the finest edger of its type. Its versatility and ease of operation has made this edger the choice of home owners and professional gardeners everywhere—cuts, trims, borders and edges anywhere grass grows; cuts either forward or in reverse.

Model 100

\$4.95



Rowe'l-Ezy "Super." The ultimate of all edgers. Does all edging and trimming jobs so effortlessly, almost operates itself. The dual wheels give maximum traction and stability. Cuts either forward or in reverse.

Model 200

\$5.95

All models have 48 inch handle.

Personal Assistance Gladly Given
Come in and discuss your gardening plans and problems with us.

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Yes, gardening is fun. The exercise fills you with a warm, glowing feeling of well being, a kind of tingling aliveness. And when the plants begin to grow . . . the thrill is wonderful. You'll want to run for the neighbors, for the rest of the family — everyone should see this wonder you have created.

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Put in a garden of your own this year and see for yourself . . . it's FUN . . . it's HEALTHY . . . and it's GOOD BUSINESS.

And here at our store you'll find everything you need to make your gardening a pleasure.

Ours is more than just an ordinary store. Year after year we work hand in hand with the growers of this area—the home gardener, the market gardener and the farmer. All that we have learned from this experience is always available to our customers. So, you see, we don't just sell seed and related merchandise. We furnish the local know-how that comes from all this combined experience.

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JIMINY CRICKET—Floribunda with tangerine red buds, opening to coral-orange and finishing in pink coral. Pleasing old-rose fragrance.

QUEEN ELIZABETH—First grandiflora rose. Pure pink blooms, set off by glossy, deep green foliage. Blooms are carried both singly and in clusters.

TIFFANY—The long pointed buds are deep pink with golden yellow shading at base of petals. Outstanding fragrance and long lasting qualities.

JIMINY CRICKET
A.A.R.S. 1955

QUEEN ELIZABETH
A.A.R.S. 1955

TIFFANY
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